

Those who wish to buy, sell or exchange any kind of REAL ESTATE OR LIVE STOCK, are respectfully requested to call on or correspond with the

TEXAS LAND and LIVE STOCK AGENCY, 1006 and 1008 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

All Property placed in our hands will receive prompt and careful attention, and will be advertised free of cost to owner. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.



Those who wish to buy, sell or exchange any kind of Real Estate or Live Stock, will find it to their interest to advertise same in the

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

The Journal is read by a large per cent. of the best class of stockmen and farmers throughout the Southwest, and is therefore an excellent advertising medium. Try it.

Campbell Commission Co.

(Successors to the THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.; Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.; Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb.

Advances made on feeding cattle or sheep.

A. C. Cassidy, W. L. Cassidy, A. L. Keechler, E. S. Coddington, G. W. Duer, Cashier, St. Louis.
T. B. Patton, T. F. Timmons, Dick Forsythe, Kansas City.

CASSIDY BROS. & CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. KANSAS CITY STOCKYARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

E. B. CARVER, Manager for Texas and Indian Territory, P. O. Henrietta or Fort Worth, Texas.

SCALING & TAMBLYN,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

ROBERT STRAHORN, Established 1861, JESSIE SHERWOOD.

R. STRAHORN & CO.

Live Stock Commission.

Room 85, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

GEO. BEGGS, General Live Stock Agent for Texas, Fort Worth, Texas.

W. H. GODAIR, CHAS. E. HARDING, H. D. ROGERS, A. G. GODAIR, F. J. GODAIR.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

E. M. HUSTED, President. DAVID WRIGHT, Vice President. THOS. B. LEE, Manager. A. A. WALTERS, Secretary.

Texas Live Stock Commission Co.

INCORPORATED. CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

FOR THE SALE OF TEXAS CATTLE AND SHEEP ONLY.

CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

WM. RAGLAND, Agent, San Antonio, Texas.

S. E. WOOD, JAS. WOOD, E. A. WOOD, R. NASH.

WOOD BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the Sale of all Kinds of Live Stock.

Address Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Branch Houses: Union Stock Yards, S. Omaha, Neb.

A. GREGORY, L. R. HASTINGS.

GREGORY & HASTINGS,

Commission Dealers in Live Stock,

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The pioneer house in the Texas trade. Personal attention given to consignments. We solicit your business.

A. J. THAYER, S. W. THAYER, M. M. THAYER.

THAYER BROS & CO.

(CAPITAL, \$100,000.)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Special attention given to the sale of Texas Cattle, 185 New Exchange, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
References—Bankers' National Bank, Chicago; Drivers' National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Paris, Ill.; J. Millikin & Co., Decatur, Ill.; State Bank, Christian, Ill.; Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Allerton Bank, Allerton, Ill.

A. P. NORMAN,

Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock.

Stock Yards, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

HENRY MICHELL, GEORGE MICHELL.

HENRY MICHELL & BRO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

STOCK LANDING, O. P. Box, 624, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT for the Sale of LIVE STOCK.

Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. Consignments solicited. Market reports free. P. O. box 558.

MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

Chicago Livestock.

Special to the Journal.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., July 27.—The receipts of live stock for last week, as compared with the previous week, show a decrease of 15,000 cattle, 46,000 hogs and 31,000 sheep. As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 19,000 cattle, an increase of 1,000 hogs and 1,000 sheep.

The receipts Monday were 17,000 cattle, 10,000 hogs and 10,000 sheep. Of the 17,000 cattle, 5,500 were Texans, against 7,933 last Monday. Last week's receipts were the largest of the year, there being 27,041 cattle in quarantine against 33,000 a year ago. The market for Texas cattle was quiet and about 10c lower than last Friday. Good to choice steers were scarce and sold fairly. Nice calves were in good demand at firm prices, but the low grade stock, the overgrown calves and thin yearlings met with little demand. The cheap cows at \$1.50@1.60 and canning steers at \$1.75@2.15 did not show so much difference in price as the medium cattle.

On Tuesday the receipts were 6,500 cattle, 10,000 hogs and 10,000 sheep. The bulk of the cattle were Texans, the new arrivals and those left over from Monday numbering about 5,000. The demand was somewhat indifferent and buyers were generally bidding lower, especially on the betwixt and between cattle. The thin canners could hardly sell lower than they have been, and the market for desirable beef cattle was about steady. There was nothing to compare with the 28 head of 1200-lb meal-fed steers from Waxahachie that sold for \$4.40 Monday, though there were some pretty good cattle. The round up of the market, however, was quite as good as Monday, and while buyers were bearish, they returned to make inquiries, and the supply was well cleared.

The receipts Wednesday were 16,000 cattle, 24,000 hogs and 12,000 sheep. The market on cattle ruled steady, while hogs and sheep were 5 to 10 cents lower.

Receipts of cattle to-day, 13,000. Good natives, 10 cents higher; on other good grades the market is steady and firm. A few extra choice fed Texas steers are selling when offered at \$4.00 to \$4.25, but very few, however, are good enough to bring these figures. Grass-fed steers can be good enough to bring \$5, the best, however, as a rule, are bringing from \$2.75 to \$2.85, while common and thin ones are selling as low as \$1.75. Good grass cows are selling as high as \$2 to \$2.25; for the best bulk at \$1.75 to \$1.85; canners, \$1.50 to \$1.60.

Good calves are bringing from \$5.25 to \$5.75 per hundred pounds. Good bulls from \$2 to \$2.35. The hog market is 25 cents lower. Tops \$5; bulk, \$5.50 to \$5.75. Sheep market steady at from \$3 to \$3.50 for Texas mutton.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

Live Stock Commission Agents.

The largest exclusively live stock commission house in the world. Perfectly equipped to handle large or small consignments with equal facility and advantage. Money loaned to the trade. Market information furnished free. Customers' interests carefully protected by members of the company.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill. UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo. WM. HUNTER, General Agent, Fort Worth, Texas. P. O. box 140.



STEWART & OVERSTREET,

Live Stock Commission Merchants

Office, No. 14 and 16, Exchange Building, upstairs.

National Stock Yards, Ill.; Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

WE WILL FURNISH IT. PASTURE FOR YOUR CATTLE, FEED FOR YOUR CATTLE, FREIGHT CHARGES ADVANCED, RELIABLE INFORMATION AND HONEST WORK.

Write to the Siegel, Welch & Clawson, Live Stock Commission Co., Kansas City Stock Yards.

Kansas City Livestock.

Special to the Journal.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., July 27.—Receipts of cattle Monday, including calves, 7,000; about 5,000 of these were range cattle, mostly Texans. The supply was larger than the market, even under ordinary circumstances, would have demanded, and especially was this true when the stock yard bank again refused to accept Eastern exchange. This action on the part of the bank kept quite a number of buyers out of the market. The market ruled lower on Monday on everything except strictly good cows; the rest were 10 cents higher than on Saturday.

Tuesday's receipts, 4,400 cattle and 270 calves, about one-half of which were Texans. The buyers refused to take hold, giving as an excuse that the quality of the cattle was not good enough for them. The fact of the business was, however, that they did not want even the good ones. But few Texans were sold on Tuesday, and they at a decline of from 10 to 15 cents.

The receipts Wednesday were 4,450 cattle and 800 calves, about 3,000 range cattle, mostly Texans. The buyers refused to make bids, claiming that salesmen were asking entirely too much. Cows were more saleable than steers, but concessions were demanded on everything. Good cows and calves have held up remarkably well, comparatively speaking. Wednesday's decline, however, on the latter was fully 50 cents a head. There are two things keeping the market down, and until there is a material change but little, if any, improvement can be expected. In the first place there are entirely too many common cattle on the market. Even if money was plentiful, and especially is this true now while the present stringency exists. Texas shippers should send only good cattle, and it possible regulate their shipments so as not to glut the market.

There were only 3,200 cattle, including calves, received to-day, consequently the market has been steady with no further decline. Texas fed steers sold to-day at from \$2.75 to \$3.10; grassers at from \$1.75 to \$2.50; cows at from \$1.50 to \$2.25; good calves at from \$5 to \$8 per head; bulls, \$1.50@1.60.

The receipts of hogs have been heavy for the past few days, market a little lower each day; bulk of sales at from \$5.10@5.30.

Sheep market steady at from \$3.50 to \$4.25.

St. Louis Livestock.

Special to the Journal.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, July 27, 1893. Receipts of live stock at the National Stock Yards during the week ending July 22, 1893, amount to 20,380 cattle, 10,685 hogs and 6,810 sheep, against 15,212 cattle, 13,772 hogs and 11,713 sheep received during last week. The figures show an increase of 5,168 cattle, and a decrease of 3,087 hogs and 4,903 sheep. Monday's market opened with 5,124 cattle, 1,468 hogs, 1,506 sheep. The receipts of cattle were made up

principally of Texans and Indians. The only cattle which held any way steady, were such as were good enough to suit local butchers or the eastern shipping trade. Common to medium steer cattle and the general run of cows had to come down even from the lowest prices of last week. The calf market was steady to strong, but some of the calves were thin, good handy steers were steady and the general market was 5 to 10c lower.

Tuesday's receipts consisted of 4,826 cattle, 2,407 hogs, 1,803 sheep. The receipts of Texas and Southern cattle amounted to 126 car-loads. The offerings included a train or so of good steers and a few loads of good cows and heifers, all of which sold at strong prices, the \$3 @ 3.25-steers sold about 25 cents better than last week. The general run of cows sold a shade lower than Monday, and the light, inferior and medium steer cattle also sold a shade lower. The calf market was active and strong, and bulls sold steady.

So far it appears that grass cattle continue to run in large enough volume to keep values declining. A year ago values were even lower than to-day, the low prices being brought about by constant heavy supplies. The result as shown by sales was an uneven market, but the receipts were comparatively small, and the decline on the bulk of the cows was not more than 5 cents, while strictly good cattle gained a point over Monday.

Wednesday's receipts were 3,514 cattle, 3,160 hogs, 1,785 sheep, of which 105 cars were Southern cattle and consisted of a miscellaneous assortment, mostly light cattle, and not so good an average as Tuesday. There was nothing encouraging in the prospect except that the demand for calves was good and strong, and several loads were wanted beyond the available supply. The best grades of steers sold about steady, and good quality fat steers were wanted in reasonable numbers at the low range of values previously established, but below a certain grade of steers and for any cows not suitable for butchers the market was weak and slow. Prices were lower on the average, but the decline in two days was not over 10@16c.

Total receipts to-day, 3,800 cattle, 4,000 hogs, 1,100 sheep. Market on cattle steady. Fed Texas steers are bringing from \$2.50@3.10; grassers from \$2.00@2.80; grass cows from \$1.60@2.00; good calves from \$6.00@7.00 per head; bulls from \$1.50@2.00.

DRUMM-FLATO

Commission Co.

Live Stock Salesmen and Brokers,

CAPITAL, \$200,000

KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, Kansas City Stock Yards, Union Stock Yards, National Stock Yards, WADDELL & WILLIAMS, Soliciting Agents, Colorado, Texas.



G. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Capital, \$50,000. Capital Represented, \$700,000.

We Do a Strictly Commission Business

The closest attention will be given your stock when consigned to us. We secure the best weight possible as well as sell for full market value.

The hog market is from 10@20c lower; prices range from \$5.40@6.00. The sheep trade did not exhibit the slightest improvement to-day. If there was any difference it was that a weaker feeling existed in regard to the inferior sheep which constituted the bulk of the offerings. As good sheep are selling at the lowest values of the year, and fair to medium mutton grades are selling in considerable quantities at \$3.25@3.75, it is difficult to find buyers willing to pay more than \$3.80@4.20 for ordinary good sheep. Good sheep are very scarce on this market of late and there has been an abundance of trash, but a good many stocker grades are being held over day by day.

New Orleans Market Report.

[Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Landing.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—The receipts of all classes of poor to medium beef cattle, calves and yearlings continue liberal. These grades are weak and selling slowly. Strictly good fat stock of all classes is fairly active at quotations.

Good hogs are in fair demand. Sheep not wanted, quotations unchanged.

Beef Cattle Calves and Hogs Sheep Yearlings.

Receipts	159	2283	376	66
Sales	1279	2323	413	49
On hand	615	481	—	27

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.

Good fat grass beefs, per lb gross, \$10 to 25; Common to fair beefs, per lb gross, \$8 to 25; Good fat cows, per lb gross, \$5 to 25; Common to fair cows, each, \$9 to 12; Good fat heaves, each, 7.00 to 8.00; Good fat calves, each, 7.00 to 8.00; Common to fair calves, each, 5.00 to 6.50; Good fat yearlings, each, 6.00 to 10.00; Common to fair yearlings, each, 6.00 to 7.50; Good mutton cows, per lb gross, 25.00 to 30.00; Common to fair, per lb gross, 15.00 to 20.00; Attractive springers, per lb gross, 15.00 to 20.00.

HOGS.

Good fat corn fed, per lb gross, 16 to 18; Common to fair per lb gross, 6 to 12.

SHEEP.

Good fat sheep each, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Common to fair each, 1.25 to 2.00.

The Mexican Financier says: Cotton seed, which 30 years ago was thrown away as a waste product in the southern states of the United States, or used as fuel, is now the basis of an industry valued at over \$27,000,000 per annum. To-day the cotton seed oil production is worth \$16,000,000 per year, the oil cake brings in nearly \$8,000,000, more and the lint and hulls produce \$1,000,000. Only one-third of the seed is used as yet, the balance awaiting a wider market. The oil product is used in adulterating lard and olive oil and in the cake, lint and hulls in feeding stock or as fertilizers. It is said that paper can be made from the stalks.

A. DRUMM, President. F. W. FLATO, JR., Vice President. W. J. EWART, Secretary. T. S. HUTTON, Treasurer.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. Fish & Meek Co. (INCORPORATED)

AGRICULTURAL.

Grasshoppers may be rapidly destroyed, and orchards and vineyards protected by mixing wheat bran, arsenic and sugar in the proportion, by weight, of one part of arsenic, one of sugar and six of bran. A little of this is put at the root of each tree or vine, or on each hill of garden or other truck. It works slowly, but with certainty.

The business of agriculture may be at a low ebb, but we do not believe that farmers as a whole are any worse off than other business men, just at this time; in fact, we do not know of many farmers who have worked intelligently and faithfully, and stuck to their business, not indulging in speculation of any kind, who are not at least keeping even with the world financially, and that is a good deal to accomplish these days.

Reports from most of the agricultural colleges report more students during the past year than ever before. This is as it should be. There can not be a better sign of promise for the future of our agriculture than that our farmers and our farmers' sons should appreciate the value of a higher education, especially of an education that applies directly to the occupation which they propose to follow. Education is as little wasted upon the farm as in any of the learned professions.

There is no question but that hay cured in the cock will retain its quality to a larger extent than when cured exposed to the sun. Curing hay is usually overdone, far more being injured from the long exposure to the rays of the sun than is injured by securing somewhat green. When in the beginning of haying the grass is loaded with sap more time is required for curing; as the grass ripens less and less time should be allowed so that as much as possible of the juices may be retained.

No matter how hard a farmer works, nor how good crops he makes, there will not be much profit for him unless he produces very largely the things that are consumed at home. There is not enough profit in his business at the best to warrant him in buying all that is used upon his table and paying, as he must, a commission to the middleman and the retail dealer. This is what has been the matter with the Southern farmer. He has been making a cotton crop, and some one else has been taking his products at wholesale prices and he has bought everything at retail.

Recent experiments made at the Arkansas experiment station indicate that worst cotton and corn lands can be improved without the use of any kind of manures, and at the same time yield a profit, simply by adopting a suitable rotation which shall include legumes. The rotation used embraced field peas as a part of it, with cotton, corn and barley, and resulted in gradually increased yields of the more exhausting crops. The farmer who judiciously employs the legumes suitable to his situation and saves his barn yard manure in good condition, can maintain and increase the fertility of his soil whether he grows corn or cotton. He need not be dependent upon commercial fertilizers.

Level culture of all hood crops is rapidly becoming the rule, and each year sees more farmers adopting it in their operations. It has been but a few years since it was customary to heap hills around potatoes as high as they could be made, and great ridges were thrown up between the rows of corn at the last plowing. The best corn and potato growers now practice level culture. They put the land in perfect condition before the crop is planted, and cultivate it—deeply the first two or three times, and after that cultivate only an inch or two deep to keep down the weeds and prevent evaporation. This gives the roots a chance to spread out between the rows and adds to the yield.

There are some men who never know the cost of their crops, simply because they are afraid to know them. They do not know what their wheat costs a bushel, their hay a ton, nor what the expense is of feeding a hog or a steer for market. They are pretty sure that a good many of these operations leave them no profit, but they have the farm and must run it, and all these things are a part of the necessary routine of their work. Some of them pay and some of them do not pay, but they reason—if they reason at all—that they must take the bitter with the sweet. Yet, if these men would take the trouble to get exact figures and find the cost of each crop and each animal, they would find some means for cutting off the unprofitable portions of their work and substituting something better.

Secretary Morton is reported to have said: "The statistics really show that agriculture is safer than banking, manufacturing or railroading, taking all things into account. There is no farmer of good sense and good health anywhere in the West," Mr. Morton declares, "who cannot make a good living for himself and family, and that is as well as the majority of men are doing in any other pursuit. The man who owns a farm and sticks to it is certain to profit by it in the future. There is practically no more land to be added to the area of cultivation. The supply of agricultural products has almost reached its limit in the United States, and must now remain stationary, while the demand will go on increasing every year. This implies a gradual improvement in prices and a steady appreciation of the value of farming lands."

It is tiresome and comes near being disgusting to read so much about having reached the limit of production of farm products in this country. Growing ten to twelve bushels of wheat to the acre, twenty to twenty-five bushels of oats, twenty-five to thirty bushels of corn, eighty to ninety bush-

els of potatoes, and go on down the list, when two, three, four or five times such average yields are easily possible, and with myriads of acres yet out of use that will immediately become productive when prices will warrant it, it is silly beyond description to talk about the limit of production having been reached. Papers publish such stuff to "keep up the hopes of the farmers;" they can be and ought to be engaged in better and more effective work to the same end.

One of the well-known heads of a state experimental station has recently said that wheat approaches the nearest perfection of stock food of any of our grains. This may be accepted as a new application of an old and well-known fact. It has its verification in the uniform experience and demonstration by human use in all the ages—the highest type of the animal creation. The fact that wheat has touched the low price of 1850, has suggested this new use of it, and the experiment stations are simply improving what all experience has shown to be true. It is said that for stock food, wheat may be coarsely ground, crushed, rolled or soaked in water. The general suggestion for this use of wheat suggests the further one, that if it is to remain at the low price, farmers will have to consider the profitable ratio between wheat and corn growing, and apportion their lands accordingly, on the basis of the demand, including this new factor. The experiments, however, would have to be carried further in feeding wheat to live stock, in order to determine during given periods, the comparative value with corn. This has not yet been done. The deduction thus far, in stock feeding has been drawn from a knowledge of the constituent parts of wheat. Experiment, as with other foods, will determine its actual relative value. We may, however, express the hope that it may not come to this, but that the use of wheat shall continue to contribute to higher uses, and that for such purposes better prices may be realized. The probable home and foreign shortage of the crop this year at present justifies this hope.

Mexican Agricultural Notes.

From Mexican Trader.
Barley thrives best between the 8th and 24th parallels, at an elevation of 5000 to 9000 feet above the level of the sea. In certain favored districts the harvest, as compared with the sowing, is as 25 to 1. Humboldt says that in Northern Germany and France for every grain sown 5 to 6 are harvested; in Hungary and Greece from 8 to 10; in Southern California, 17, and in Mexico as high as 24. Mexican barley, as a rule, is of good quality. Ordinarily it can be bought cheaper in Liverpool than in the City of Mexico. This is owing to the high rate of and transportation. The total barley production in this country has been estimated at 339,283,800 kilograms. Some authorities put the total area under cultivation at 18,000 square miles.

Wheat is raised to a greater or less extent in nearly all the states of the republic, and it is calculated that, in Sonora and lower California, from 3 to 5 tons can be produced to the acre of land. It is probable that the entire crop raised is worth about \$5,000,000 annually. This year it is reported that the crop is light; consequently there is some talk of removing the duty from it, as well as from wheat flour. Given the proper methods of cultivation, etc., there is no reason why the wheat yield should not be largely increased.

Potatoes are best raised at an elevation of from 1200 to 3000 metres above sea level. The annual value of this product in Mexico is about \$60,000, but there is every probability of a largely increased production. In some places, Monterey for example, the price of potatoes has recently been as high as 12 cents per pound. We do not wonder, therefore, that at Montemorelos and other places, far from Monterey, potato growing has become more and more resorted to. The state of Puebla has a good deal of land excellently adapted for potato raising. On the whole, however, this branch of agriculture has been greatly neglected.

Alfalfa is a grass which grows readily in this valley, as well as many other portions of the republic. In some parts of the valley it has been found that not less than six or seven crops, or even more, a year can be easily raised, assuming, of course, that irrigation is resorted to during the dry season. It is surprising that more of this valuable grass is not raised here seeing that it is excellent food for cattle and horses, besides being very cheap. It might easily be sold here at \$5 green or \$8 dry, per ton, as against some \$35 for barely. Besides, for milk cows it is the much more valuable food of the two, and pigs even thrive on it.

Corn—In consequence of the high price of corn, the production of this necessary of life has been considerably stimulated during the last year or more. The price is now down as low as \$6, and some American speculators have lost considerably on consignments of foreign corn to this country. It has been discovered that a good number of native corn growers have been keeping their corn stored in warehouses for upwards of a year, and this is now coming to the market; this tended to cause a fall in the price. The reason why they are putting it on the market now, is that there is every indication of a good crop next fall, and they do not think it necessary to hold it any longer. A good deal of the old corn is found to be full of weevils. This is especially true of the corn from the Tierra Caliente Michoacan.

Feeders for Sale.

We have 350 good three and four-year-old feeding steers for sale. Will sell them right.
Texas Land and Live Stock Agency,
Fort Worth, Tex.

According to an Illinois station report, 6,000,000 acres are annually planted with corn in that state alone.

SWINE.

If the sows are bred too young, the outcome will be that the offspring will grow smaller and more puny with each generation.

A good breeding sow is a pretty sure source of profit. If you have such a one, better keep her and grow two litters of pigs every year. It will be a safer plan than to rely upon young sows each successive season.

The stock hog should be kept growing steadily all through the summer, so it will be in good condition when time to fatten comes, as by this plan such hogs can readily be made marketable with a short season of full feeding.

Do not fail to supply the pigs with an abundance of succulent food now. This can best be done by giving them the run of a clover pasture or by letting them feed off a crop of peas and oats.

Tamworth swine, in England, enjoy a reputation quite equal to that of the Poland Chinas here. They are being introduced into this country somewhat, and the claim is made that in certain important points they are superior to any other breed. The carcass contains a large portion of lean meat, and this is just what the market and the packer now want. The swine exhibit at the World's Fair will give an opportunity to study them in comparison with our own favorite breed.

The good breeding sow has been a fine source of profit for a year. If you have such a one, better keep her and grow two litters of pigs every year. It will be a safer plan than to rely upon young sows each successive season. Of course there are ups and downs in swine profits, but take hogs one year with another and he measures up as well as any stock on the farm. The essential thing is to have good brood sows, of known blood and strain—one whose pigs mature quickly—say in eight or nine months.

In feeding corn to hogs some advantage is gained by grinding the cob with the grain, not so much in feeding value as in promoting digestibility. It gives greater bulk to the more concentrated food. In pushing fattening animals on corn alone some of it will pass through them undigested. The cob meal helps to correct this. If you have no way to grind the cobs, the same thing may be accomplished by feeding corn meal in connection with cut and dampened hay.

An exchange correspondent says: At the present price of wheat, one cent per pound, there is no better way to dispose of it than to feed it to the pigs. I have been feeding wheat for one month to the sows and pigs and have never had pigs to do better and grow faster. I soak the wheat for twenty-four hours, as this softens it and it is easily digested. I first tried it dry, but too much passed them whole. I think that soaking is as good as grinding, and saves the time and expense of taking to mill, besides five cents per bushel for grinding, which price is charged at our mill. We have been to enough expense to raise the wheat, and how to dispose of it to the best advantage and realize the most profit is the question, and pork at the present price is the only way I can see out of the hole.

A well-known swine breeder uses portable pens, and says that whenever the ground around them becomes foul they are easily removed to a fresh location, and the ground previously occupied plowed up and a crop or two raised from it, thereby purifying the soil. After two or three years it can again be seeded to grass and the pens returned to their original location. A rotation of hog pens once in two or three years goes farther in the direction of maintaining fertility than anything he has ever tried. With this kind of pen, or as many pens of this kind as may be necessary for the number of hogs kept, the original outlay for pens is reduced to a mere nothing in comparison with the large hog house. They will pay for themselves every year they are used. With this system, less than half the labor will keep the pens clean; they are warmer, the air is purer, the young pigs are healthier, and large numbers at any season are prevented from piling up together. At farrowing time each sow is isolated from the others, thereby being removed from anything liable to make them irritable and restless.

Feeding Big Hogs.

Results show that for a pig weighing 100 pounds about one pound and a half of grain is required for the mere maintenance of the animal body, writes Prof. Henry. If, therefore, we bring our 100-pound pig each day one and a half pounds of the grain mixture above mentioned, the animal merely holds its own weight and makes no progress, so that at the close of the day our pound and a half of food has disappeared, our pig is one day older, but no heavier in weight, and we have nothing to show for the food supplied. The

amount of meal required to thus support the body functions without permitting the animal to gain in weight has been designated "the food of support."

If how we increase the amount of food of from a pound and a half a day, the food of maintenance to four and a half a day, about all our pig will eat, he will thrive nicely and make a gain of about one pound per day therefrom. Thus it appears that the three extra pounds of food which we have given this pig above the food of support gives us a pound of increase. We may designate this portion of the ration as "the food of increase." When our pig is receiving four and a half pounds of feed per day and is gaining in weight at the rate of one pound per day one-third of what is supplied constitutes the food of maintenance and two-thirds the food of increase.

When our 100-pound pig has increased in weight to 200 pounds the food of support must also be increased, though not quite doubled, judging from our investigations. It is somewhat less than three pounds. When our pig has reached the weight of 500 pounds the food of support appeared to be about five pounds, or one pound of food for each hundred weight of animal carcass. The decrease in the amount of food of support seems gradual, starting at a pound and a half per hundred with a 100-pound pig and gradually diminishes until reaching a pound per hundred with hogs weighing 500 pounds. But the five pounds of meal required to support the hog weighing 500 pounds is half a pound more than that which the same hog required when weighing 100 for both maintenance and increase.

To our 500-pound hog we must first of all supply about five pounds of meal to support the animal carcass and to this must add something like three pounds additional in order to secure one pound of increase. That is, with our 500-pound hog it takes something like eight pounds of meal to give a return of one pound of gain in weight, while four and a half pounds of the same were sufficient with the same animal when it was a 300-pound pig.

Evidently from this study there is a limit to the weight to which hogs can be profitably fed, even if they can still make additional gain.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME
includes the great temperance drink
Hires' Root Beer
It gives New Life to the Old Folks.
Pleasure to the Parents,
Health to the Children.
Good for All—Good All the Time.
A 55 cent package makes five gallons. Beware and get Hires'.

YOUR Money back if you want it—Vacuum Leather Oil is the friend of leather—25c.

Patent lambskin-with-wool-on swob and book—How to Take Care of Leather—both free at the store.

\$5 to \$15 per day, at home, selling LIGHTNING PLATER
and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, &c. Plater the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. Wholesale to agents \$5. Write for circulars. H. F. DELNO & Co., Columbus, O.

For over 25 Years
Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco
has been recognized as the standard of tobacco perfection. This is why we have remained, during this long period, the largest manufacturers of Smoking Tobacco in the world. It has a fragrance and flavor of peculiar excellence. Give it a trial.
BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., DURHAM, N. C.

STEPHENS COLLEGE
For Young Women.
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

Rev. T. W. Barrett, A. M., President; W. Pope Yeaman, D. D., President Board of Curators; Hon. E. W. Stephens, Treasurer; Rev. G. W. Hatcher, Secretary. The great denominational school of the Baptists of the State. Course offers opportunity for broadest and most thorough culture in Letters, Music, Art, Eloquence and Delsarte. Graduates rank among the most accomplished musicians. A Christian home, handsomely furnished, elegantly located in a beautiful park of ten acres. Columbia unsurpassed for beautiful homes and refined people. For catalogue, address the president, Rev. T. W. Barrett, Columbia, Mo.

WESLEYAN
FEMALE COLLEGE,
MACON, GA.
Annual session begins September 20, 1893. Largest patronage in State. Apply for catalogue to
W. C. BASS, D. D., President.

METROPOLITAN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

(Successors to Hill's Dallas Business College.)
The leading school of the state. Facilities equal to the best. Beautiful catalogue just out—write for it. Address,
GILLESPIE & HILL,
Proprietors, Dallas, Tex.

THE BEST SCHOOL.

Christian College, for Young Women
Located in Columbia, Mo.
IN EXISTENCE 43 YEARS.

FORT WORTH SADDLERY CO.
New Goods, Lowest Prices,
BEST SADDLES,
And Harness Repairing a Specialty,
314 HOUSTON STREET,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

48 alumnae, large four-story brick buildings, elegant new chapel, seated with opera chairs; most beautiful campus in Missouri, 26 acres. Refurnished completely from first floor to garret; new pianos; no old furniture. Heated with hot water plants; lighted with electric lights; all modern conveniences, and home comforts. Best furnished college in the West. Come and be convinced. An unusually fine faculty, experienced and progressive. Graduating courses in Literature, Languages, Music, Art, special course in Education and Delsarte. A Christian College with the safeguards of a well ordered home. Send for 50-page illustrated catalogue. Session opens September 6. Address,

FRANK P. ST. CLAIR, Pres.,
COLUMBIA, MO.

SPALDING'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
KANSAS CITY, MO.
East Wing E. F. Life Bldg., Nos. 514, 516, 518 Delaware St.
Book-Keeping, Short-hand, Typewriting, English Branches, etc., at lowest rates. No Vacations. Visit College or send for Free Catalogue.
J. F. SPALDING, A. M., President.

SHERMAN INSTITUTE

J. G. NASH, President.
A STRICTLY PRIVATE UNDERMINATIONAL FINISHING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
(CHARTERED IN 1877.)
BEST MUSIC AND ART DEPARTMENTS IN THE STATE.
Course Helgher than any Female School in the Southwest.
Largest and Best Equipped Gymnasium in the South.
FOR CATALOGUE AND TERMS ADDRESS
A. Q. NASH, Secretary,
SHERMAN, TEXAS.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

40 to 46 Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada.
Most complete Veterinary Institution in America. Experienced teachers. Fees, \$65.00. Session begins October 18. Principal,
Prof. ANDREW SMITH, F. R. C. V. S.

Marmaduke Military Academy, SWEET SPRINGS, MO.

THE GREAT MILITARY SCHOOL OF THE WEST. With Largest Enrollment of Cadets.

Eighty acres. Healthful waters. Extensive buildings. Private electric light plant and water-works. Academic department in charge of MAJ. C. W. CLINTON, late head master Peekskill, New York, Military Academy, and for ten years at Shattuck Military Academy. COL. L. H. ORLEMAN, U. S. A. commandant, detailed by the War Department; which supplies this academy with artillery, arms, ammunition and equipments. Preparatory departments for small boys, with separate buildings and play grounds. Special attention to physical culture.

Complete Gymnasium. No Day Students Received. TEXT BOOKS FREE.

Charges Much Less than at Eastern Schools Not Offering as Many Advantages. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

STOCK FARMING.

So far as possible, the farmer should raise his stock and feed them to maturity, rather than to purchase strange animals and bring them on to the farm.

Even if it is not desirable to keep stock, at least a variety of crops should be raised, so that a failure of one will not materially embarrass the farmer.

Do not neglect to supply all kinds of stock with plenty of pure water. It is a very essential feature in the care of farm animals and when once provided for requires very little time or attention.

One disadvantage in keeping too many animals on the farm is the difficulty of keeping them in good marketable condition, and in consequence it becomes difficult to dispose of them.

With all kinds of stock there is a sufficient variety of breeds to furnish any specialty that one may desire, without attempting to turn a herd well adapted to one purpose into one it was not intended for.

An insufficient water supply, or a supply of bad water, is a frequent cause of disease among cattle in warm weather. See that they have plenty, and that it is pure. See also that they do not have to stand all day in a pasture without shade.

When a full value of a varied diet for winter is understood we shall have more silos, more root cellars and more economical feeding as a consequence of these. The old order of hay and grain—varied only by a change to grain and hay—is going out.

To reduce the cost of stock the most effectual method is to reduce the time required to grow it to proper maturity. The sooner an animal can be got to market the less will be the bill for its food of maintenance, which is the great factor in its cost.

There is no surer or more profitable crops that a farmer can raise, than good meat cattle, hogs and sheep. People must eat, and if necessary they will actually pay for food. They can do without the trotting horse, but not without meat. There is always a good market for good beef, good mutton and good bacon, and some of that same can be disposed of at home on the producers table.

A successful breeder says to breed from perfect animals is the only way to get perfect. The scrub animal is not perfection in form, while the pure breeds attain that perfection in a higher degree and impart this perfection to a higher degree to their offspring; that is why it is so important to breed only purebred sires for all kinds of stock and grade up to this standard of perfection.

European farmers are forced to improve their stock of all kinds—cattle, horses, sheep and swine—to make the farm stock pay; these times of bad crops, hard times and American competition. Never before have the improved breeds been so popular or so universally adopted; if we cannot improve the prices and cannot give up farming and stock breeding we can improve the quality and size up to remunerative prices.

Improving Stock.

B. F. Wedd.

Stock breeding in Texas is coming to the front. The scrub has to go—not willingly, however; as there are some farmers who still advocate and uphold him, while others have caught the spirit of improving their stock, but have given it so little thought that progress is slow. A man of means can buy a herd of thoroughbred stock easy enough, but to make the same grow better, is quite a different thing. Improvement must be the watch word. To do that will require thought. Haphazard cross-breeding of different breeds will accomplish nothing. Before a man goes into the business he must know what he wants; not, as some advise, get that which you fancy. If you are going into the business for fun, that will do. The trouble is to get off right. Get that which the market demands and must have—that is where the money is. After you have studied the market, and have decided on the breed, get pure-bred animals to start with. If you want to build up on common stock, always use a thoroughbred male. There is no progress in breeding grades. The question has been asked me lately, "What will two half-breeds produce?" There is no progress there; in fact, their offspring will not equal the first cross. Make it a point get higher. In doing so, in a few years you will be the happy owner of a fine herd of stock, let it be cattle or hogs, and you will be well paid for all the money invested. If you are raising horses, the same rule will hold good. In fact, a farm is not complete without one or two brood mares. On this line you will meet with men who are willing to give advice. Now take up a paper of some of the leading cities, turn to the horse market, look over it closely and find what kind of horse brings the most money; then look at your mares; after that, look for the stallion that will be most likely to give you the horse that will bring you the best return.

Now, sir, if you are a man of limited means, you might as well give up trying to raise a Messenger, or some world beater; the chances are all against you. Let us look over the list of horses. Here comes the draft family; all of them are worthy of your consideration, as these bring more in the markets of the world than almost any other, considering cost of raising, and that is what we are after. Now comes the most beautiful coach horses German and French. My, what beauties! If you can raise such horses from your mares you will find ready sale for them. Of course we are starting at the bottom; but let us do as we are doing with our cattle and hogs, sell off all the horse colts, breed the fillies to those thoroughbred stallions, avoiding all cross-breed stallions, no matter what they are like, and success will be ours. Never breed a large mare to a small horse. Males of all animals should be the largest for good results.

Heidenheimer, Texas.

6000 Sheep Wanted.

A customer of ours wants 6000 good sheep, will pay one-half cash balance in good Nolan county land at a low valuation. Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Tex.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

POULTRY.

The high roost in the poultry houses is a relic of the days when weasels and other vermin were too abundant for comfort. Low, flat roost, or even plenty of straw right on the floor, is the sensible, latter day method.

Considerable complaint is heard about crop bound fowls. Here is a cure for this complaint from the Fanciers' Monthly, which is very simple and, it is claimed, is also effective. It is slippery elm bark boiled and two or three teaspoonfuls of liquid, and all given three or four times a day. A correspondent who has tried it says: "I have never lost one fowl, no matter how long it had been crop bound, since I started in to use this remedy."

Whether you are raising turkeys, chickens, ducks or geese, you must by all means avoid dampness. No animal nor bird can thrive when their quarters are damp. Some people imagine that inasmuch as ducks are water fowls, they can stand dampness, when the truth is they cannot thrive in damp quarters any better than chicks, and precaution must be taken that they are in dry houses at night. Even old ducks require dry houses to sleep in, although they can stay out in the rain a whole day.

A valued subscriber writes: "You may read article upon article on what and how to do to become successful poultry raisers, but nothing is equal to one's own experience. The latter part of May and first of June a great many quit setting hens, thinking chicks hatched in June will not live. But that is quite a mistake and an old fogey idea. We lose many more chicks of early hatching with gaps than die now with what we call 'June sleep.' Keep your little chicks in a shady place for two or three days with plenty of feed and fresh water, then the hot sun does not make them sleep and they will grow faster and require less attention than when hatched any other time of year."

It surely does not pay to stint young chickens in their feed if intended for market. The early price is always best, and chickens forced to be ready for market before the glut of fowls come bring much more than will those of larger size later in the season. Still less should chicks be poorly fed if they are intended for layers next season. The sooner a young bird gets in full feather the sooner it will begin to lay eggs. The feed for feathering the birds should be wheat or oats, with plenty of skim milk. These contain the material for egg production in quite as good proportions as the scraps of meat often recommended. Meat may be fed in winter, but it is out of place as a summer diet for young fowls, and for much the same reason that meat diet is not eaten by people as much in hot weather as it is in cold. Fowls that have a good run will catch enough meat in the insects they take alive during the summer season.

Authorities in scientific cooking tell us many things that are well worth remembering. A writer in Food tells us something about eggs. Eggs should never be cooked before they are twenty-four hours old, and they are much better if kept forty-eight hours or until their whites are set. The white in a freshly-laid egg cannot be beaten stiff until it has laid on ice for some time. The old way of testing eggs—that of putting them in water—is one of the best. If they are fresh enough for cooking they will sink. On the contrary, if the eggs rise to the surface air enough has penetrated the shell to make the egg unfit for use, although its yolk may look perfect and no odor can be detected. Decomposition begins when the contents of the shell are exposed to the external air, and the fact of the egg floating in water is proof positive that it has been lightened by air. The digestibility of the hard-boiled egg is a favorite theme. Eggs should never be actually boiled, as the extremely high temperature of the water hardens and toughens the whites at once, rendering them indigestible. If they are submerged in water just below the boiling point and kept at that temperature for one-half hour they will be almost as digestible as raw eggs. A good rule to cook eggs for invalids is to pour boiling water in a tin pail having a tight cover; put the eggs in the pail, carefully, cover it tightly and let it stand entirely away from the fire for five minutes. The whites of the eggs cooked in this manner will be perfectly coagulated, soft, tender and easily assimilated.

DAIRY.

It is bad economy to use cheap salt in butter.

All milk vessels should be subjected to the temperature of boiling water every day. A writer advises setting milk in hot water for a few moments to get the most cream from it.

The value of a cow depends more upon the amount of milk and butter she will produce than upon her beauty.

Oleomargarine is a good thing to sell, but it is said that the manufacturers of it do not use it on their own table.

The way to get lots of butter is to select a cow that gives milk rich in butter fat and then give her proper care in every respect.

Some who have given the matter considerable study, say that factories in order to be most remunerative, should be run for cheese in summer and butter in winter.

The Western Plowman says that cows are not to be blamed for giving blue milk when they get the blues on account of the inhuman treatment they receive from their owners.

This is a time for specialties. In every line of business the man who has a good specialty stands the best chance of success. A profitable specialty in the live stock business, and one that is not overdone, is the breeding of high class dairy cows for family use. In every town and village can be found buyers who are willing to pay exceedingly good prices if they can procure really good cows for home use.

Warts on cows' teats may very easily be got rid of by simply drawing the wart out and tying a silk thread around it close to the roots and in a short time it will drop off, usually without making a sore; if otherwise, grease it a few times and it will soon heal.

In buying cows get the best milkers, if milk is what you want, or if butter, get the ones that will make the most butter. One cow may cost \$25 and give 20 pounds of milk a day; another may cost \$35 and give 28 or 30 pounds of milk, and will pay for herself as quickly as the other, make considerably more each year thereafter, and cost no more to keep her.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX.

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excursion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for Mineral Wells.

For further particulars, address, W. C. FORBESS, Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent, Weatherford, Tex.

TIME TABLE.

Leave	Arrive
Weatherford 11:00 a. m.	Mineral Wells 12:12 p. m.
" 5:30 p. m.	" 6:55 p. m.
Mineral Wells 7:00 a. m.	Weatherford 8:52 a. m.
" 3:00 p. m.	" 4:22 p. m.



THE SHORT LINE TO New Orleans, Memphis, and Points in the Southeast.

TAKE "THE ST. LOUIS LIMITED," 12 HOURS SAVED.

Between FORT WORTH, DALLAS and ST. LOUIS, and the EAST. The Direct Line to all Points in MEXICO, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, OREGON and CALIFORNIA.

Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Dallas, Fort Worth and St. Louis, New Orleans and Denver, St. Louis and San Francisco.

OFFICIAL TIME CARD, FORT WORTH UNION DEPOT.

EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
No. 2, Leave 7:25 a. m.	No. 1, Arrive 7:50 p. m.	No. 3, Leave 9:35 a. m.	No. 4, Arrive 10:30 p. m.
" 4, " 6:45 p. m.	" 5, Arrive 10:30 p. m.	" 6, " 8:20 a. m.	" 7, " 5:30 a. m.
" 6, " 10:35 a. m.	" 7, " 5:30 a. m.	" 8, " 10:35 a. m.	" 9, " 8:10 p. m.
" 8, " 4:10 p. m.	" 9, " 8:10 p. m.	" 10, " 8:45 a. m.	" 11, " 6:40 p. m.

For rates, tickets and all information apply or address any of the ticket agents, or JAKE F. ZURN, GASTON MESLIER, City Ticket Agt., Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt. Fort Worth. C. P. PEGAN, T. P. A., Dallas. L. S. THORNE, 3rd Vice-President and Gen. Supt., Dallas, Texas.

THIS BIT contains the BEST QUALITIES of other patent bits and will easily control the most vicious horse at all times. It is the COMMON SENSE BIT because it can also be used as a mild bit. Xc Sample mailed \$1.00. Nickel \$2.00.

RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO., J. P. DAVIES, Mgr., RACINE, WIS.

BERKSHIRE, Chester White, Jersey Red and Poland China Fries, Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein Cattle, Thoroughbred Sheep, Fancy Poultry, Hunting and House Dogs, Cats, etc.

E. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Penna.

Summer Excursion Tickets

—LOW RATES— VIA THE



TO THE **WORLD'S FAIR** AND TO THE **SPRINGS AND MOUNTAINS** OF TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, VIRGINIA and the CAROLINAS, **LAKES AND WOODS**, OF WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN AND MINNESOTA, TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE AND ALL THE **Prominent Summer Resorts** IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For rates, routes, time tables and all information necessary for a summer trip, address any Agent of the Company.

A. A. GLISSON, S. G. WARNER, Traveling Pass' Agent, Gen'l Pass' Agent, Lines to Texas, FT. WORTH, TEX. TYLER, TEX. E. W. LABEAUME, General Pass' and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.

MEN We send the marvelous French Remedy **CALTHOS** free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Prostatitis, Gonorrhea, and RESTORE Lost Vigor. Use it and pay if satisfied. Address, **VON MOHL CO.**, Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAVE YOU SEEN? COLUMBIA?

It is the new high-class Magazine At half price. Of the old monthlies. Each number complete in itself. Contains A Striking Novelle, Good, Short Stories, Travel Articles, And interesting miscellany. 15 cents per copy. \$1.50 a year. Send ten cents for sample copy to Columbia Magazine Co., Troy, Ohio. Liberal Terms to Agents.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTER OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE BREED. SENT FREE ONE YEAR. Write for Sample Copy. F. L. HOUGHTON, BOSTON, MASS.

CLAIRETTE SOAP. **"OH SAY!"** bring out some of that ar CLAIRETTE SOAP. We've bin usin it right since, and the Wimpin folks say it's de best as I kin get if I warn't washin' m' self. All of you fellers keep it I reckon. If you don't I kin send you a box.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., ST. LOUIS.

The Memphis and Charleston R. R. AND THE ET&G RAILWAY SYSTEM

FORM THE MOST **DIRECT AND SHORT LINE** TO ALL POINTS **EAST, SOUTH-EAST AND FLORIDA.** PULLMAN'S VESTIBULE BUFFET SLEEPING CARS FROM **Memphis to Chattanooga, Knoxville, Roanoke, Washington, Philadelphia and New York** Without change.

PULLMAN'S SUPERB DINING CAR on our **SOLID VESTIBULE LIMITED TRAIN TO WASHINGTON.** (No extra charge for seats in Day Coaches.) **SOLID TRAINS** with Pullman Buffet Sleepers from **Chattanooga to Dalton, Rome, Atlanta, Macon, Jacksonville and St. Augustine.**

Our schedules have been so arranged that close connections are assured at all Junctions and Terminals. At Memphis, ample provision has been made to insure immediate connections with all Trains. For Rates, Schedules, etc., call on your nearest Ticket Agent, or **F. M. JOLLY,** Western Passenger Agent, **DALLAS, TEXAS.** B. W. WREN, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., KNOXVILLE, TENN. C. A. DENAUBURE, Div. Pass. Agt., MEMPHIS, TENN.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS **J. M. RECAN,** 411 Houston St., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

FISHERMEN'S OPPORTUNITY If your local dealer does not keep **Paddock's Angler's Outfits** send stamp for catalogue to **PADDOCK & CO., 195-197 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.** **TANSY PILLS!** Safe and Pure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S BIRTH GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

Headquarters for All Kinds of Real Estate and Live Stock.

TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY, 1008 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Ranches, Wild Lands, Contracts for the Future Delivery of Cattle, Sheep, Etc.,

SPECIALTIES.

Correspondence from Both Buyers and Sellers Solicited.

GEO. B. LOVING, **MANAGER**

TEXAS
Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
—BY—
The Stock Journal Publishing Co.,
1006 and 1008 Houston St.,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 A YEAR.
Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Texas
as second-class matter.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.
THE JOURNAL'S market reports on first page will be found to be full, complete, interesting and reliable. Read them.

Don't sacrifice your half fat steers by shipping them to market. Our home feeders will want them this fall, and will pay better prices than they will now bring in the market centers.

But for the present financial panic, the market would be better on all classes of good, fat live stock than it has been for several years at this season of the year. As soon as the present financial flurry blows over the market will be satisfactory on good stock.

THE JOURNAL again invites and urges its subscribers and friends to favor it with occasional communications. Give us the news and also your views on any and all matters touching or affecting the live stock or agricultural interests of the state. Let us hear from you frequently.

THE JOURNAL is carrying a large number of subscribers who are in arrears. Those who have received notice to that effect will oblige us very much by remitting promptly. Business is dull and money unusually scarce and hard to get. We need and need badly every dollar due us. Those knowing themselves to be indebted to the JOURNAL will therefore please remit without further notice or delay.

READ every department of the JOURNAL, read everything in it. It is all prepared with special care, and will be found to be both interesting and valuable. There are but few of the JOURNAL'S readers, in fact there are but few stockmen or farmers who are not directly interested in cattle, sheep, horses, swine, poultry, agriculture, stock farming, dairying, horticulture, etc. The JOURNAL has a department for and gives special attention to each of these. Read them.

It is claimed by many of those in a position to know that the worst of the financial troubles are over. The JOURNAL hopes their predictions may come true. At the same time it would strongly urge its readers to prepare for the worst. It is possible that the worst has not yet been reached, and that times may be much worse before they are better. Congress may give us immediate relief, on the other hand the bitter fight that is almost sure to be made by the opposing factions on silver may precipitate and bring about a more deplorable condition than now exists.

THE DROUGHT.

The reports from many localities, but especially the western and southwestern parts of the state, indicate that the country is sadly in need of rain. Central Texas, in fact the entire agricultural portion of the state, has, generally speaking, been favored with a fairly good season, and will, therefore, produce reasonably good crops. The Panhandle proper, that is the country round about and above Clarendon, has recently been blessed with an abundance of rain. Everything south of the Panhandle, including all the country tributary to the Texas and Pacific railroad, the San Angelo country and all Southern and Southwestern Texas is very dry. Unless it rains within the next thirty days, the winter feed will be short and the loss heavy. "All things seem to work together to the detriment of the Texas cattle ranchman."

THE WISH IS FATHER TO THE THOUGHT.

Commenting on the recent changes in the make-up of the JOURNAL, its narrow-minded contemporary, the San Antonio Stockman, says: "The announcement of the management of that paper leads the reader to presume that the JOURNAL will cease to be a distinctively live stock and farm paper and that it will reach out and endeavor to cover the field occupied by the daily and weekly paper devoted to the publication of general news. It is needless to say that this paper wishes its former competitor success in its new undertaking. With the JOURNAL removed from the field of class publications the Stockman and Farmer is now the only paper in the state devoted exclusively to the advancement of the live stock interests of Texas." It would have been exceedingly difficult even for the chief fabricator of the Stockman to have gotten more falsehoods into the same space than occurs in the above. It is a tissue of falsehoods from the beginning to the ending, not excepting the expression of good wishes. The JOURNAL was the first to occupy the field and it will be the last to give it up. It was here doing

battle for the live stock industry of the Lone Star state before the Stockman had been thought of; when the editor of the last named sheet had not yet turned his face toward the setting sun, but was still occupying his time manufacturing wooden nutmegs in his New England home. The Stockman would no doubt be pleased to see the JOURNAL out of the way, a wish it will never live to see materialize.

REPEAL THE SILVER PURCHASE LAW.

The JOURNAL approvingly reproduces the following from the Cincinnati Price Current:

"There is good ground for belief that the sound business sense of the country has had and will continue to have such an influence upon our legislators that the repeal of the silver bill will be accomplished without unnecessary delay when congress meets in extra session in August. It is gratifying to observe that nearly all commercial bodies throughout the country have spoken with no uncertain sound in regard to this matter. It is apparently the settled conviction of the business world that there is only one thing to do, and that is to bring our finances into such a shape as to make it possible to maintain our currency on a parity with gold, as it now is. All our trouble has come from the doubt of its possibility, or rather from the conviction that it would become impossible sooner or later if we continued to purchase silver bullion and issue treasury notes for its payment, which notes make a gold obligation of the government. It has long been known what the result would be, but it has not been properly realized until the trouble was upon us. Foreign capitalists have been trimming the sails of their operations in view of the inevitable result, and for two years have been drawing gold from us and selling American securities in this country.

"It is true that those persons who assume to believe that free coinage of silver would be beneficial to the country are making a vigorous remonstrance against a sound financial policy, and want free silver coinage tried first, saying that if that fails to restore general prosperity they will then unite with their opponents against it. It does not seem to occur to them that it will then be too late to save the business of the country, which would in the meantime become utterly prostrated. We have too long attempted to conciliate the silver producers by laws in their favor to the detriment of the business interests of the country and have come near to wrecking our prosperity. We have made every effort to enlarge the basis of silver as a money metal of the world, but we have failed in that and it is useless for this country to attempt to carry the burden alone.

"Already the effect of the assumed repeal of the silver bill is having a salutary effect in business circles, and a greater degree of confidence is manifested. If this should prove to be well founded the recuperation will doubtless be rapid, for the resources of the country are unimpaired and there is every reason why business should quickly make up for lost time when the financial incubus is once removed."

COMPTROLLER ECKLES ON THE SITUATION.

The condition which confronts the American people is one that deserves the thoughtful attention of every citizen who has at heart the interest of the country. It is not a time of panic because we have passed the period in our history when a panic is a possibility; but it is one of a slow liquidation, the result of undue speculation and unwise financial legislation. Nothing is to be gained by taking on a fright that is unwarranted by either the immediate past or the immediate future. What the American people ought to do in the midst of the failures that have occurred is not to give way to uncalled for alarm, but to study the character of the institutions which have failed, the causes which have produced them, and the localities in which they have occurred. After such a study let them view the solvent institutions everywhere also about them, and the conclusion that must irresistibly follow is that the legitimate life of the country is not threatened, but instead will come out of the present turmoil the stronger for having passed through it.

In conservative business centers the failures have been few, either in banking or other lines. Bad banking at any such time is dangerous, and must inevitably bring disaster upon those who engage in it. The present stringency has simply hastened the closing of some banks because they were inherently weak. Others have closed as a resultant effect of having kept alive the operations of speculators in the extreme West and in portions of the South. The art has not been discovered of making something out of nothing, and the financier who stakes his all upon an unbuild city reaching out into the waste places of the earth must bring about the ruin of his own and kindred institutions which have trusted in him and pinned their faith to assets yet unborn.

Disasters have fallen upon the speculative institutions, boom cities of the states of Washington, Colorado, Kansas and Missouri, which have in turn injured solvent ones, but the states of New England and the East and the Middle states and those of the Northwest, not less than of the South, have thus far escaped and will, because the foundation upon which they are built is rock and not sand.

Such a review as that I have indicated cannot but have the effect of quieting the fears of the timid and encouraging those who have thus far maintained an unswerving faith in the speedy coming of better times. It ought to check those who invite disaster by withdrawing from solvent institutions the money which the depositor cannot possibly use. The people are hoping and asking much from the banks of the country. In turn the banks have the right of considerate treatment from the people. Let those who have so long transacted business with the banking institutions have sufficient confidence in them to know and feel that if in years passed they have proved safe, they are likely to do so in the present emergency. Runs upon banks but destroy the interest which otherwise would be protected, and those who indulge in them cause to come about the thing which they say they wish to avert.

S. W. Lomax is Dead.

It is with feelings of deep regret that the JOURNAL announces the death of one of Texas' most highly respected and best business men, Mr. S. W. Lomax, cashier of the First National bank of Vernon, Texas. The State National bank of Vernon closed its doors on Friday of last week. This caused an unexpected, and no doubt uncalled for, run on the bank of which Mr. Lomax was cashier. The bank met the run on Friday by paying out some \$15,000 in cash, but, feeling that it would no longer be able to withstand the run, the directors decided not to open the bank on Saturday. The suspension seemed to prey upon Mr. Lomax's mind to an extent that drove him almost insane until early Monday morning when, while no doubt suffering from aberration of the mind, the unfortunate man took his own life by sending a pistol ball through his heart.

Mr. Lomax was for many years cashier of the City National bank of this city, was afterwards manager for several years of the Espuela Cattle Co. He enjoyed an enviable reputation as an honest, correct and accomplished gentleman. His friends in Texas are numbered by the hundreds, in fact every one who knew him loved and admired him during his life time, and now mourn his death.

It is hardly necessary to add that the books, accounts, etc., of the bank are said to be in good shape, and that no one censures or attaches any blame, whatever, to Mr. Lomax for the suspension of the bank, the failure being entirely attributable to the financial depression and combination of circumstances which he nor no one else could control. The writer, in common with hundreds of others who have been benefited by having known Mr. Lomax, extend heartfelt sympathy to his grief stricken wife and family.

A Queer Steer.

From Harpea's Young People.

In the slang parlance of some of our great cities a bunco steer is a man whose occupation consists in luring unsuspecting countrymen into games of chance and defrauding them of their money.

Billy Bunco, however, is not a man, but a Texas steer, and is probably the greatest arbitrator in the land. For six years he has been employed in such a wholesale betrayal of his comrades that the burden of his sins, as expressed numerically, is simply astounding. Billy is owned by Armour & Co., the great Chicago beef house, and his vocation consists in leading cattle to slaughter. The cattle on arriving at the stock yards are much alarmed at the smell of blood, and it is exceedingly difficult to drive them, as they seem to have a premonition as their impending doom, but where one of their number leads they follow blindly. So when the pens are opened, Billy is at hand to lead his trusting companions to their death.

An employe opens the gate of a pen and calls out, "All right, Billy," and Billy without delay places himself at the head of the frightened herd, and unhesitatingly marches to the door of the slaughter house, where he quickly steps aside, while his deluded followers are driven to meet their fate.

He then makes his way back to the yard and waits for the next pen to be opened, and at the signal, "All right, Billy," he conducts fresh victims to the house of death.

It is impossible to have very much respect for this wholesale and professional betrayer, Billy; but perhaps he is not so much to be blamed, as he probably knows that if he should fail to perform the unpleasant duties connected with his office he would forfeit his head, and disappear in the house, whither he has seen so many of his kind enter, never to reappear except in the form of steaks, roasts, and canned beef.

It is probable that he purchases his life at the expense of his happiness, for this betrayal of nearly a million lives a year is telling on him, and he wears a sad and shamefaced expression; so possibly, some day, he will mix with the herd as they go to their death, and sacrifice his life to atone for his misdeeds.

Kansas City Times: The Live Stock Sanitary commission of Kansas met at the office of Albert Dean, chief western inspector, for the bureau of animal industry, at the stock yards yesterday. The commission considered and granted the petition of Brown & Nelson to drive 4,000 range cattle from Cochran, Tex., to Meade county, Kansas, to be grazed. These cattle had crossed an "unsafe" trail in Texas, which made it necessary for the commission to investigate and ascertain that they were not infected with Texas fever. There have been no genuine cases of fever in Kansas this year.

The German minister has formally notified the United States government that German ports will again be closed to Amer can meat if the system of official inspection is done away with. Secretary Morton has the power to reduce the force of inspectors until the system shall be only a farce, but he cannot revoke the system without act of congress.

Under Authority of Congress.

U. S.

Government

Baking Powder

Tests.

These tests, made in the Gov't Laboratory, by impartial and unprejudiced official chemists, furnish the highest testimony as to which is the best baking powder.

The Official Facts and Figures.

The official report shows the Royal a pure cream of tartar powder superior to all others, and gives its leavening strength and that of each of the other cream of tartar powders tested as follows:

	LEAVENING GAS.	
	Per cent.	Cubic in. per oz.
ROYAL, Absolutely Pure,	13.06	160.6
	12.58	151.1
	11.13	133.6
	10.26	123.2
	9.53	114.
	9.29	111.6
	8.03	96.5
	7.28	87.4

(Bulletin 13, pp. 598, 600, 601, 602, 603.)

The OTHER POWDERS TESTED are reported to contain both lime and sulphuric acid, and to be of the following strengths respectively,

Royal Baking Powder Leads All.

Highest in leavening strength, purest in quality, uniform in its work and perfect in keeping properties.

"The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public."

Late United States Government Chemist. *Dr. H. A. Mott*

CATTLE.

Good steers, suitable for feeders, will sell for more money right here at home this fall than they are now bringing in any of the markets.

Those who have feeding steers for sale are requested to list them with the Texas Land and Live Stock agency, of this city. Write them for further particulars.

An illustrated and comprehensive work on Texas fever has been issued by the United States Department of agriculture. It covers fully the investigations into the nature, causes, and prevention of Texas or Southern cattle fever, which have been made under the direction of Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry. The book may be secured by addressing Hon. J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The mammoth 5000-pound steer, Prohibition, was recently sold at auction for \$500, which is at the rate of about 10 cents per pound. It is said that this mountain-bred bovine flesh was purchased for a California man who intends to use him for show purposes. The steer was taken to Chicago to exhibit at the World's Fair, but was barred out because he did not have a registered pedigree. Taking into consideration style, color and weight, the steer probably has no superior in the world.

The horse fly, says the Live Stock Indicator, is becoming quite a general pest throughout many sections of Kansas and Missouri and adjoining states. It is difficult to recommend any remedy that will be practical to the general farmer. The remedies recommended are usually emulsions. Prof. Waugh of the Oklahoma experiment station, reports success in using an emulsion composed of three ounces of soap, three pints of water and one and one-half pints of kerosene, thoroughly mixed by the use of a small force pump. The difficulty in using emulsions of all kinds is that the farmers do not churn the ingredients together sufficiently to form a true emulsion. After the above has been mixed, or in other words, made into an emulsion, it is diluted with water to an extent necessary to make three gallons. This, however, is only valuable where they are under complete control as in the case of dairy cows and thoroughbred cattle. The main trouble caused by the flies is the creation of sores on the neck, dew-lap, back of the shoulder blades and under the belly of the animal.

The National Stockman and Farmer very correctly says: Thin grass cattle are coming forward again in the markets at about the usual rate for this season of the year. Since the first of June the proportion of this class of stock has increased and more "grassy" butcher stuff is noticed among the consignments each week. Just why farmers will persist in pushing off and shippers continue to consign this class of cattle to fat stock markets is hard to understand. Butchers will select any other kind of cattle before they will invest in "slippery" beeves as they term them. Prices realized for them certainly cannot justify marketing them in this condition, and yet week after week the markets are burdened with cattle that are not fit for the butchers' block. In many instances a few weeks' grazing or a little extra grain feeding would add so materially to the quality

of the stock that the advance in price would pay double or treble for the feed consumed. It is on this kind of cattle that concessions are always first demanded and the decline of the market on all grades is sometimes due to an oversupply of undesirable grassers. If feeders were more careful to market only first-class stock they might reasonably expect better prices all around. Butchers can be expected to pay good prices only for stock which will cut well upon the block and when other kinds are forced upon them they must and will save themselves from loss by reducing prices. A careful study of the markets will demonstrate this idea.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Western Warbles.
COLORADO, TEX., July 22, '93.

Since the last "Warble" appeared we have had some rain, good water-making rain, but not much for grass. What rain fell was in spots some places being missed entirely.

W. T. Scott, J. B. Slaughter and Gus O'Keefe say it is a mistake about its "raining alike on the just and unjust," but let that be as it may if it does not rain more and oftener and longer at a time for the next sixty days you will hear something "drop" in this country.

Harry Landers shipped four cars of nice steers to Chicago yesterday consigned to Gregory & Hastings. Waddell & Williams shipped two cars to Drumm-Flato Commission Co. Though the market is bad the prospects in this country is gradually forcing the stock to market.

Waddell & Williams the genial representatives of the Drumm-Flato Commission company, will commence work in one of their pastures Monday the 24th gathering everything that is fat to ship.

J. B. Slaughter is preparing to start an experimental stock farm on which he expects to prove or disprove the theory of "Goodnighting bulls." Gus O'Keefe will be one of his assistants from which I hope to be able to report more fully hereafter.

Long live the JOURNAL. WARBLE.

Godalr, Harding & Co.'s Weekly Letter.
UNION STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILL., July 25.

Special Correspondence.
If ever the Texas cattle market for canning cattle got a stroke of paralysis that knocked the props completely from under it, it got it last week. A year ago when receipts reached 34,000 per week, and steers were considered pretty fair if the price could be figured with a two, the canning end of it was not as bad as now. The fact is that packers are putting more money into hogs and less in canned meats, and the result has been a very big dropping off in the demand for the latter. Occurring just when Texas canners were coming thickest, it meant a big cut in prices. Armour and Libby have been light buyers all week, and are not likely to buy freely unless they change their tactics. The best Texas steers which are now selling at \$3.60@3.80 have

been decidedly scarce, and not many sales have been recorded above \$3.40, with the bulk of the sales at \$2.50@3. Canning steers are down to \$1.75 for poor grades, and the majority of the sales are at \$2@2.25, which is fully 50 cents lower than a year ago. Unless Texas cattle are good there is not much chance for them to sell at a very satisfactory price.

Receipts of cattle last week were 57,372 head, of which 27,047 were from Texas, and about 1000 from the Northwestern ranges. This is the largest week yet from Texas, and proved to be large enough to suit owners. A year ago last week 33,000 Texas cattle arrived. Native cattle are selling at \$3.25@5.25 and \$4.10 is the best for this year for Western range cattle.

Sheep—The run of sheep last week, 39,108 head, was the smallest since last December. This supply was big enough, considering the crippled condition of the market, and if about that number would come each week they could be sold at decent prices. Fortunately not many Texas sheep have been included the receipts and prices have remained about steady. The demand is entirely on local account and not very strong at that. The lack of ready money has badly handicapped the feeding business. Some Texas sheep have sold this week at \$4, mostly at \$3.40@3.60. Low grade sheep bring what a dealer can get bid. Lambs sell at \$3@5.80 and grass Western sheep at \$3.50@4.

The cattle market at Chicago last week was described by the Drovers Journal, Saturday, as follows: "There have been some bad weeks in the cattle market, but none worse than the past. A week ago, will be remembered, 5,000 cattle were left over, and on Monday and Tuesday the market was about the worst on record in tone, if not in price. The few cattle that sold from day to day did not show so much difference after rock bottom was touched, but until Wednesday it seemed impossible to clear the supply at any prices. Wednesday the change came, and cattle that had been on hand a week and more were saleable at about 50@75c decline from the week previous. Thursday there was little or no change except an advance in prices on dry fed cattle. Friday the fair to good cattle all sold 20@40c above the low point of Monday. The condition of the market for next week is very uncertain. Only one thing is sure and that is that the market will be no good if all the cattle ready to come are forced to market. There are many that could and should be held until they and the market have time to improve. There is every reason to believe that the worst of the money tightness is over, and that with common sense and good judgment any change ought to be for the better."

Kansas City Drovers' Telegram: Up to Sunday night July receipts were 99,569 cattle, and 130,789 hogs. For the whole of July, 1892, receipts were 125,541 cattle and 167,335 hogs. In the seven remaining commercial days, including to-day, about 33,000 cattle and 38,600 hogs are needed to equal last July. If expectations pan out those seven days will produce something like 40,000 to 45,000 cattle and 40,000 to 45,000 hogs. The largest cattle receipts in July were 136,000 in 1890, and the largest hog receipts were 347,469 in 1890. Sheep receipts so far this month have been about 45,000 head, against 40,000 for the whole of July, 1890, making the present month the largest July.

The Texas State Grange Fair

of 1893, at
McGREGOR, TEXAS,
OPENS SEPTEMBER 28, 1893
AND CONTINUES EIGHT DAYS.

We have 400 acres of beautifully located black land enclosed. Our 1000 stockholders live in all parts of the State. We intend to have
Every Day a Big Day!
and we extend a cordial invitation to all to be with us. We promise to spare no effort that will make your stay both PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE.

JAS. L. RAY, President, Mineola, Wood County.
N. STALLWORTH, Martin, Falls County.
CHARLES F. SMITH, Treasurer.
W. P. WITT, Supt. and Secretary.

JAMES R. ROBINSON. AUTHOR SPRINGER.
ROBINSON & SPRINGER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Rooms 42 and 43 Hurley Office Building. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

THE ENSOR REMEDY
FOR
Liquor, Morphine & Tobacco.
Is a Sure and Harmless Cure. It is Purely Vegetable, and Cure Guaranteed.

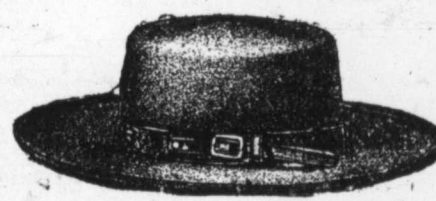
P. L. HUCHES, Manager,
Institute, Cor. Houston and Fourth Streets, up stairs, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

J. & C. FISHER
HAVE MANUFACTURED OVER

90,000 Pianos More than any other First-class Maker.

MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.
WILL A. WATKIN MUSIC COMPANY,
269 Main Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.
PIANOS, ORGANS, GUITARS, BANJOS, Etc.

SAM. J. WUNTER. SETH W. STEWART. IRBY DUNKLIN.
HUNTER, STEWART & DUNKLIN,
Attorneys-at-Law,
500 Main Street, over State Nat'l Bank, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
Practice only civil business; and in all the District and Superior Courts of the State and Federal Courts.


WOOD & EDWARDS,
Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia.
Hat Manufacturers and Repairers
No. 344 1/2 Main St., DALLAS, TEX.
Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guaranteed first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

If you can effect a saving of 50 per cent. in the cost of your Life Insurance and have it placed in one of the
Strongest of the Regular Life Insurance Companies,
WOULD YOU NOT CONSIDER THE MATTER?

You could give your family an estate of \$10,000 for the same money you are now paying to secure \$5000, would you not consider the matter?

PROVIDENT SAVINGS

Supplies what is suggested by the foregoing questions.
AGENTS WANTED.
Apply to
R. B. PARROTT,
General Manager.
WACO, TEXAS.

Now You Can Go to the World's Fair Cheap.

On July 17th, 14th, 31st and August 7th the Cotton Belt will sell
Round Trip Tickets to Chicago
At One Fare for the Round Trip.

For all information call on or address any agent of the "Cotton Belt Route."
A. A. GLISSON, Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth,
Or S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Texas.

Referring to the recent heavy rains throughout Southern New Mexico, the Deming Headlight says: The rains have been general over Southern New Mexico, and the benefit to the cattle ranges and agricultural districts cannot be estimated. The grass is several inches high. Should this section be treated to an old-fashioned rainy season, as there is every reason to believe that it will, the cattle industry will again assume large proportions and stock will be once more shipped in large numbers.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Cattlemen, sheepmen, horsemen or any one else interested in live stock or agriculture, are requested to call at the JOURNAL offices when in Fort Worth. THE JOURNAL is always glad to welcome you. Call and make yourselves at home.

W. R. Curtis, the well known Henricetta cattleman, came down yesterday.

Col. C. C. Slaughter, of Dallas, was here Wednesday, en route to his ranch.

E. J. Simpson, the well-known stockman of Weatherford, was in the city yesterday.

T. J. McCarthy, the well-known stockman of Strawn, was here several days this week.

Van Seegins, an old-time pioneer Texas cattleman, who now lives in Wise county, is in Fort Worth.

Col. B. C. Rheme, the well known fine stock breeder of Rheme, Texas, was in the city yesterday.

James Lee Harris, the Wabash live stock agent, made one of his periodical visits to the live stock center yesterday.

Jno. S. Andrews has shipped all but about seven loads of his Hill county steers. John has as usual, made a handsome and well deserved profit.

Samuel R. Dyer, the well-known Panhandle cattleman, is in the city. He says the Panhandle country has had plenty of rain and is again on top.

E. B. Freeman, of this city, who enjoys the reputation of being one of the best and most successful cattle shippers in the state, returned from Chicago Wednesday.

T. J. Christian, a prominent Comanche county cattleman, was in the city yesterday, returning from Chicago, where he marketed another string of cattle a few days ago.

P. E. Clark, the Comanche county cattleman, was here Wednesday. Mr. Clark says his pastures are suffering for rain. He wants to find a buyer for a good string of feeding steers.

C. O. Hervey & Co., stationers and printers, have always on hand a full line of plain and fancy stationery of the best quality and latest design. Remember the place, 612 Main street, ground floor, this city.

G. A. Beaman, of the well-known Comanche county cattle dealing firm, of Martin & Beaman, was in the city Wednesday. He, like many others, is complaining of the hot, dry weather.

T. T. D. Andrews, general manager of the Home Land and Cattle company, arrived in town Monday from Fort Worth, Texas, so says the Miles City (Mont.) Stock Grower.

Charley McFarland, the Aledo cattle feeder, who also enjoys an enviable reputation as a rabbit hunter, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. McFarland has realized a handsome profit on the cattle fed this year.

J. I. Huffman, a prominent and well-to-do stockman of Tom Green county, was in Fort Worth yesterday. He says the country round about San Angelo is exceedingly dry.

R. K. Wylie, of Rannells county, was here Tuesday. Mr. Wylie says Rannells county is unusually dry. He will not return to his ranch until it rains.

J. W. Carter, the hustling, good-humored live stock agent of the Rock Island, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Carter will soon remove his family to, and become a citizen of Fort Worth.

C. W. Merchant, the Abilene cattleman, was here Tuesday. Mr. Merchant says his cattle in the Territory are doing fairly well, but are being sold on a fearfully bad market. He was en route to Southern Texas.

Col. William Hunter, whom everybody knows and loves, was here several days this week. The firm represented by Col. Hunter are leading in the Texas cattle traffic this week, due mainly to the colonel's popularity, good management and untiring efforts.

A. J. Long, the Sweetwater cattleman, is spending a few weeks in Fort Worth. Mr. Long is accompanied by his esteemed wife, who is receiving medical treatment from the popular medical firm of Adams, Thompson & Saunders.

W. H. Godair, senior member of the live stock commission firm of Godair, Harding & Co. of Chicago, who is also largely interested in Texas properties and cattle, was here yesterday.

F. B. Richards, a well known newspaper man of this city, who, for the past three weeks, and during the absence of the editor, was editor of the JOURNAL, has gone to Chicago to live. He has the best wishes of the JOURNAL.

Jot J. Smythe, a prominent cattle feeder of Itaska, Hill county, and member of the firm of Smythe & Harrod, whom rumor says cleared over and above interest and all other expenses, \$38,000 on the cattle fed last winter, was in the city this week.

I. J. Lewis, a prominent and well to do stockman of Coleman county, was here Monday. Mr. Lewis says it is awfully dry in his country, and that unless it rains soon there will be no grass for cattle this winter.

W. L. McAuley, a well to do stockman of Rannells county, was here Tuesday, en route to the Indian Territory. He says Rannells and adjoining counties are needing rain badly, and will be in very bad shape in a very short time if they fail to receive it.

The Rock Island through train service will begin running out of Fort Worth at 8:40 a. m. next Sunday. The headquarters for Texas will be shortly thereafter removed to this city from Bowie. Messrs. McCabe and Sloat will be welcome additions to the railway fraternity of the Panther City.

John B. Slaughter of Colorado City, one of the wealthiest and best known cattlemen in Texas, has, it is rumored, opened up a "Goodnighting" farm near the above named place. It is Mr. Slaughter's intention to put this new and valuable discovery in practice at once on both man and beast. Those interested or who would care to have full particulars should write Mr. Slaughter.

E. D. Farmer, the well known Fort Worth, Texas, farmer, who feeds so many good cattle, was here to-day. Mr. F. is a nice man, and the worst that can be said about him is that he is still en-

joying—no—suffering single blessedness.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

Chas. Goodnight, the Panhandle ranchman, who enjoys the distinction of having discovered the "Goodnighting" remedy for old bulls and "played-out" men, is in the city. Mr. Goodnight reaffirms his faith in his new discovery. He says it will work every time. Those who have good bulls should get all the good possible out of them, which can only be done by Goodnighting them.

Kansas City Times: W. K. Bell, of Palo Pinto, Tex., a well-known stockman, who does a large shipping trade with Kansas City and Chicago, was at the yards yesterday. Mr. Bell reports that crops in Palo Pinto county, which is seventy-five miles west of Fort Worth, were in fair condition. Cattle, he said, were rather short. Much of the range land of Texas, according to Mr. Bell, is now under fence and in the hands of private owners, which is causing the farmers to desert the cattle industry and turn their attention to raising hogs, in which there is equally as much profit and less likelihood of loss by disease.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

World's Fair Excursions.

On July 24th and 31st and August 7th, via the TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY, Tickets to Chicago and return will be sold at all stations on dates above named at rate of

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. Tickets sold on July 24th will be good to return only on trains scheduled to leave Chicago on July 28th and August 4th. Tickets sold July 31st will be good to return only on trains scheduled to leave Chicago August 4th and 11th. Tickets sold August 7th will be good to return only on trains scheduled to leave Chicago August 11th and 18th. Tickets will be good in sleeping cars to and from St. Louis. Remember the "St. Louis Limited" places passengers in St. Louis in the morning, and it is but a few hours' ride between St. Louis and Chicago in the day time. For full particulars ask any ticket agent of the Texas and Pacific railway, or address, GASTON MESLIER, Gen'l. Pass. and Tkt. Agent, W. A. DASHIELL, Trav. Pass. Ag't., Dallas, Tex.

Miles City, (Mont.) Stock Grower: While a train load of cattle belonging to the Home Land and Cattle company, loaded at Fallon station for Chicago, were pulling into Hoyt station on the evening of the 10th, one of the cars was discovered to be on fire. The car was detached from the train and all but five head were taken out alive. All were burned and when turned loose created consternation among the train men and cowboys. Mr. Edward Marron, manager of the HS, was gored by one of the infuriated animals. There appears to be no hope of saving any of the animals that were in the car. The fire is supposed to have been caused by sparks from the engine getting among the dry hay in the car. Mr. Marron says it was a very exciting time. He was glad to announce that his injury is not severe.

The Necessity of Irrigation.

A circular from the publication committee of the International Irrigation congress (Los Angeles, October 10 to 15, 1893) calls attention to the extraordinary value of irrigation to all lands which are now tilled under a deficient rainfall. The recent drought reports from Western Kansas bring into strong contrast the uniform success of farming, both in grains and fruits, which is met with in California, Utah, Colorado and other states. The Irrigation congress which meets in Los Angeles October 10 to 15, will be a notable gathering of prominent irrigators, engineers and bond investors, and very much valuable information to owners of arid lands will result from this congress. The program is now in the hands of the executive committee, of which ex-Governor Thomas of Utah is chairman, and it will embrace such leading topics as irrigation engineering, state laws affecting irrigation, national legislation on irrigation, effects of irrigation on horticulture and agriculture, irrigation bonds as an investment, irrigation machinery and appliances, and other topics. A handsome book on irrigation is also being prepared by the committee, to be issued about August 10, which will be sent to all interested parties who will send four cents in postage stamps for it. Particulars about the congress can be obtained from C. D. Willard, secretary, 137 South Main street, Los Angeles.

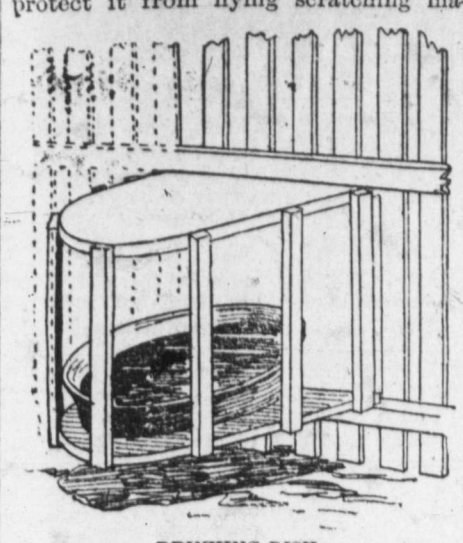
World's Pictorial Line.

Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Co., and Union Pacific System. Have you heard of the wonderful loop route to Chicago and return? The Fort Worth and Denver City railway, in connection with the Union Pacific system (The World's Pictorial Line) have inaugurated a series of excursions to the World's Fair, giving purchaser ticket via this route, with stop-overs at the various water points in Colorado. In other words, you go from Fort Worth to Trinidad, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo and Denver, remaining there until the heated term in Chicago is past, then go on to the World's Fair, returning via the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway through Hannibal, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, thus covering entirely different territory going and returning. Round trip rate from Fort Worth \$50, which includes all privileges accorded you by other lines. For full information address E. L. LOMAX, G. P. and T. A.; U. P. System, Omaha, Neb. J. H. O'NEILL, Trav. Pass. Agt., Fort Worth, Tex. D. B. KEELER, G. P. A., F. W. and D. C., R'y, Fort Worth, Texas.

IN THE POULTRY YARD.

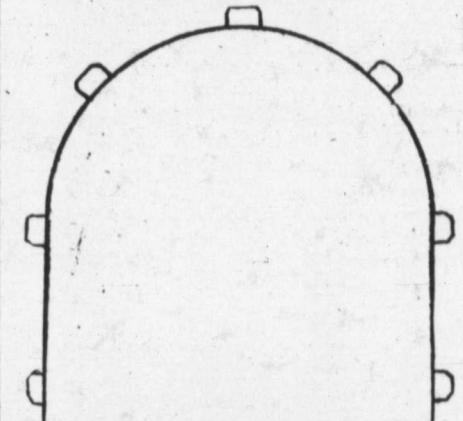
Drinking Dish For Poultry—A Keg Drinking Fountain.

The drinking dish illustrated in the first two cuts is used in the yards of the editor of Farm Poultry, who describes it as follows: It is simply a two quart pan set in a recess and with slats all around it to protect it from flying scratching machinery.



DRINKING DISH.

The illustrations show how it is made and how set into the partition between walk and pen, the pan extending into the pen beneath the droppings board. The top and bottom boards are cut the exact size of top edge of pan, half round, and extend back, square, to and through partition, so the pans can be drawn out into the walk to be rinsed and refilled. The bottom board is about four inches above level of pen floor, and the space between the boards is eight inches. The slats are three-quarter inch square, slightly rounded and made smooth so they won't catch and tear the feathers of the head and neck and are set 2 1/2 inches apart. Two tiny rails one-quarter inch high, four inches apart, are tacked to the bottom board for the pan to slide on so any pieces of sand or gravel won't grind (wear) the bottom of the pan.



TOP AND BOTTOM BOARDS.

A drinking fountain that will hold a large quantity of water may be made of a watertight keg. The design is explained in the illustration here reproduced from Farm and Fireside. A being a tin or zinc mouthpiece, on a line with the top of which (or half an inch below the line) is a hole one inch in diameter, bored into the head of the keg. The keg is also filled with water at this hole by standing the keg on end. B is a handle for conveniently lifting the keg in order to carry it from one location to another, and it may be made of wire, hoop iron, leather or rope. The keg is supported on two short legs or pegs, which are



A KEG DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

placed near the ends. This fountain should not cost over 50 cents, and will hold a supply of water sufficient for a large flock of fowls.

A New Industry.

The growing of watermelon seeds in Georgia for northern seedmen is the subject of a Georgia correspondent's letter to Rural New Yorker. He tells that many hundreds of acres of watermelons are planted in southwestern Georgia solely for the seed. These melons are grown from seed furnished by northern seedmen, who take the entire product of the land planted at a price contracted for, which varies, according to variety, from 12 1/2 to 25 cents per pound. The seed is secured by letting the pulp ferment. The yield averages about 150 pounds per acre, giving a return of about \$18.75 per acre gross, which is small, but then the melons can be grown on land too poor for anything else, and the after crop of crab grass hay is worth nearly as much as the seeds, or at the worst will pay for the cost of cultivation.

Eradicating Coco Grass.

Every southern planter knows how difficult it is to entirely clear badly infested fields of coco grass. Experiments at the Louisiana station make it appear that this grass may be destroyed with cow peas. These experiments showed that sowing the "unknown" cow pea broadcast, at the rate of two bushels per acre, to be plowed under early in October, and the field planted at once with two to three bushels of rust proof oats per acre, to be harvested late in May, and the land immediately replanted to cow peas, to be again followed by oats in October, and so on, will more successfully destroy the grass than any other known plan. On the trial fields good crops of grass, clover and cotton are now growing.

The London Times says: "If conditions about the congress can be obtained from C. D. Willard, secretary, 137 South Main street, Los Angeles."

Advices from Chino, Cal., state that new and latest improved machinery is being added to the beet sugar refinery at that place.



A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

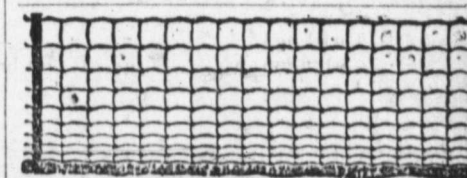
"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—T. D. M., Norcutt, Kans.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cures others, will cure you

Shipping Horses.

Always have something to put on wounds. Phenol Sodique arrests inflammation immediately. Natural healing follows. Just as good for all animals.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia. At druggists. Take no substitute.



Who Killed Barbed Wire?

I, said Coiled Spring, Woven up in a sling, I gave him a fling. But I never kill—Any other thing, nor even blood ring. Coiled Springs are woven only by the PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

BOOKS FREE!

To further increase the popularity of the Cotton Belt Route, and properly present to the readers of this paper the advantages of that line to Chicago and the World's Fair as well as to the East and Southeast, arrangements have been made with one of the largest publishing houses in the United States, which will enable them to send any one or more of the following valuable books to any address by mail free, on receipt of 12 cents each in stamps to cover postage and packing. They are all printed on good paper and bound with illuminated cover in colors. The amount of stamps to cover charges and cost of packing, and will be promptly refunded to any one not perfectly satisfied.

- No. 20. Dream Life.—By Ik. Marvel (Donald G. Mitchell).
- 19 Cosmopolis.—By Paul Bourget.
- 18 Reveries of a Bachelor.—By Ik. Marvel (Donald G. Mitchell).
- 4 Was it Suicide?—By Kilia Wheeler Wilcox, one of this writer's best works; 192 pages; author's portrait.
- 8 Poems and Verses by James Whitcomb Riley and Bill Nye.—Prose by Nye poetry by Riley; illustrations; 230 pages.
- 3 An English Girl in America.—By Talulah Mattoon Towell. A most charming account of the experience of an English girl in America.
- 7 Sparks from the Pen of Bill Nye—102 pages.
- 12 People's Reference Book—999,999 facts; 288 pages.
- 9 Martha Washington Cook Book—352 Pages; illustrated.
- 13 Health and Beauty.—By Emily S. Bouton. Just the book for constant study, and especially adapted for both sexes. Containing rules which if observed insure health and beauty; 288 pages.
- 14 Social Etiquette.—By Emily S. Bouton. A thorough discussion of the essential study. Can be read by many to great advantage. "Manners make the man." 288 pages.
- 17 Looking Forward.—An imaginary visit to the World's fair, Chicago, 1893; illustrated; 230 pages.

Always order by Number not by title. Cut this card out, mention this paper, mark the books you wish, enclosing 12 cents for each book, mark your envelope "Book Department," and send with your address, to E. W. LA BEAUME, G. P. & T. A. Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AMERICAN BOOK ON LIVE STOCK.

Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged.
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE.

By GEO. W. CUETTS, M. S. A., Director Texas Ex. Station and Professor of Agriculture in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

Nearly 100 full-page engravings, after sketches from life by the best artists, representing nearly every breed of horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

Already adopted as a Standard Text Book on domestic animals in eighteen of the leading agricultural colleges of the United States.
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
NEW YORK CITY.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

For the man who wants to go into the sheep business now is a good time to buy, when prospective free wool is scaring many sheep growers in some sections out of it.

It is a good practice to dip sheep which come on the farm to make sure that you do not get ticks or scab into your flock. It does not take much time to dip them and it is much safer than to let them into the flock without taking this precaution.

The stringency in the money market is having as much or more influence toward depressing prices on this season's clip than the tariff agitation. Until the commercial world began to feel panicky there seemed no reason why this season's wool clip should not sell at a little below last year's prices.

Instead of wasting all their energy in fretting about the tariff, as many are doing just now, it will pay farmers and shepherds to study the question of mutton production and inform themselves as to the best breeds and the best method of keeping, fattening and marketing.

There is a good reason, aside from the possibility of tariff revision, for the present demoralization of the wool market. Manufacturers find difficulty in getting money for the purchase of wool. Under these circumstances it is worse than useless to press wool on the market.

The number of sheep in the United States seems surprisingly small when compared with the number of other smaller countries. While the United States has 44,000,000, New South Wales has 50,000,000 and the Argentine Republic 70,500,000. France has nearly half as many sheep as the United States, and Great Britain about three-fourths as many.

A prominent woolgrower from Billings, Montana, Colonel Hudson, states that the wool industry in that neighborhood is paralyzed, and that agents for Eastern wool buyers will not advance six cents a pound this year. One year ago wool was in good demand and buyers would advance double that amount. The fear of the removal of the tariff on imported wool is the cause of the depression in that industry.

While we can hardly find a perfect fleece and a perfect carcass in the same animal, surely there is room for considerable improvement in both. In some cases, of course, it will be the carcass that will need the most attention, while in others it will be the fleece. When the yield and management are such that only expenses are paid, a very small increase will pay a fair profit.

The chief of the bureau of statistics of the United States department of agriculture, in his report on wool and woolsens, says that probably the limit to wool production has been reached in Australia, Argentine Republic and other wool-producing countries. It is only on cheap lands that the production of cheap wool is possible. As the cheap lands are shown to be disappearing, can any other conclusion be drawn than that prices for wool must tend upward?

He is laboring under a delusion who imagines that the Australian flockmasters roll in wealth and live a life of luxury and ease. Over-production, low prices of wool, and high rental for land, are forcing the sheepman of Australia to the wall. His condition today is not a whit better than the American wool-grower facing a prospect of free wool. The majority of sheep breeders in the United States are woefully ignorant of the situation in Australia.

In many cases it costs but little more to have good mutton to sell than it does to have poor, and especially so during the summer season, while there is good pasturage. But the improvement in mutton cannot all be done by feeding; breeding is fully as important, and now is the time to be looking after this. The breeding ewes, with the rams that are to be bred with them, should be carefully selected in good season, with a view to improve the mutton as well as the fleece.

The production of choice mutton and early lamb growing is in its infancy in the United States, and has a promising future. This has been the best source of profit to the large class of the best English farmers for the last fifty years. The production of mutton by the world renowned "beef eaters," with the secondary profits of wool, manure and fertilizers, has been and is today the best source of profit of some of the most intelligent and successful English farmers.

The woolmen of Northern Montana have decided to bale their wool this year before shipping it, and work has already commenced at the wool warehouse at Great Falls at baling the wool. The advantage of this process is that the wool is compressed into about two-thirds of its bulk in sacks and a car can be thus packed to hold one-third more wool. The railroad makes a reduction of twenty-five cents a hundred on the freight of the wool when baled, and as it costs only ten cents a hundred to bale it, there is a net saving of fifteen cents a hundred by adopting this process.

The average farmer can hardly afford to make a specialty of either wool or mutton. What is needed is to make every part pay a fair profit, rather than to have large profits from some things and little or nothing from others. Generally one wants to be situated convenient to a good market to make early lamb raising profitable, so that both the fleece and the wool must be his dependence for both income and profit; and the line of improvement must be made in one or both of these ways. With both the quality is an important item, and good mutton will sell readily at fair prices, the same as any other product.

The lamb crop from the sheep should be the largest share of the profits from the flock; the slip-shod and root-hog-or-die system of sheep-farming will diminish the profits just as much in proportion as good as the difference in the expense of the two different methods is so little it is really a wonder why some men will not take a pencil and figure for themselves after one year's mistake that forty cents worth of bran and oats fed to the ewe in the critical time will

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Good mares for work and for breeding good colts will maintain the legitimate profits of the farm. The good mares, too often sold because they command a big price, should not be allowed to leave the farm, but bred on up to a higher grade.

An experienced breeder says when farm stock of any class is so low that everybody is selling them is the time to buy, to keep what you have and buy all you can. The ebb in the tide of horse breeding, as in other stock, is now coming up with increased demand and good prices for good horses, but no scrubs need apply. Then let us get in line to have good draft and coach horses as prices improve.

Why is it American farmers keep so many unproductive geldings and mules on the farm when good mares will raise good \$300 colts and do all the farm work as well as geldings. There is more in good management than in good markets. French and English farmers use mares on the farm, and the good colts are the best profits of the farm, but they breed to the best sires.

In this day of sharp competition the farmer must "make every edge cut." He can cultivate crop after crop, reap the harvest and haul it to market with a team of mules. With a team of mares he can do all these things as well, and raise at the same time with little additional expense and labor, a crop of colts, which, when fully ripe, may be sold to reinforce a weak purse. Properly handled by the right kind of men mares are more profitable than mules on a farm.

The ideal stable may have water constantly before the horse, but most horses must yet drink when they can, and care must be taken that too much water is not drunk when over-heated or when very thirsty. The horse should not be watered immediately after eating, or only a limited amount allowed; as the water dilutes the gastric juice and impairs digestion and carries undigested food away to bring on colic and other troubles. A regular supply of good, pure water will greatly facilitate the fattening, growing or maturity of horses.

Look to the purity of breeding of the sire to be sure that he may be depended upon to reasonably reproduce his type. Breed to most sure to get a scrub. Established purity of recorded pedigree gives the history of the horse, and the blood of his ancestors will be developed in his offspring to produce a good colt, just so the scrub blood of the ancestors of the grade will produce a scrub. That is atavism or breeding back that we see illustrated all around us; look at the best horses and we find they have pure bred sires, and the better the dams the better the colt.

By paying more attention to horse breeding on the farm you may find a way to make the farm live stock pay a better profit than it has been doing. It usually pays best to grow the most valuable products to which your land and location are adapted, whether it is in field crops or stock, and there is no other live stock which will make so much value in a given time as a good horse; then why not give it a place in your farm system? Horse breeding is no more difficult than any other branch of the stock industry. If you want to grow such as will sell for good prices, look first to the size of the parents, then to temper, constitution and freedom from organic disease. These things are the basis on which to build.

On the banks or sand bars that divide the Atlantic ocean from Pamlico sound, North Carolina, just inside the lighthouse that marks out to the mariner dreaded Cape Lookout, there is to be found a hardy race of ponies known as "Bankers." These ponies have lived there as long as the oldest inhabitant. Entirely surrounded by deep water at all seasons, having no communication with the main land, and being barren of vegetation, save a scant growth of sedge grass and low shrubs, the banks have remained uninhabited, except by these ponies, which seem to thrive and multiply in spite of the hardships to which they are exposed. From the fact that they are larger and more symmetrical than the Shetlands, and much finer and more tractable than the mustangs of the plains of Texas, it is probable that they contain the blood of the Arab. These sea island ponies are very hardy.

HORTICULTURE.

No one need be told that the proportion of the income of agriculture made each year from small fruits and vegetables, and what were once known as by-products, is constantly increasing. It is just as evident, too, that this increase is to the material advantage of agriculture only so far as it is characterized by careful production and careful marketing. The best illustration of this is found in this season of the year and in the line of fruits and vegetables. Many people are making most handsome returns just now from the sale of these products, and others are either doing little if any good, or are steadily losing. These losses are not always the fault of the producer, either, because situation and circumstances are sometimes so much against him as to preclude securing satisfactory returns. Those who are in the market can readily see that it is only such fruits and such vegetables as are of excellent quality and are marketed in prime condition, and reach the consumer while fresh, that can be depended upon to bring him substantial profit. Those not conversant with the accidents of marketing hardly understand how large a proportion of these things come to the hand of the consumer in such shape as to render them altogether unfit for use; and these inferior or ill conditioned products not only are a loss in themselves, but interfere to a very great extent with the returns from better goods, inasmuch as people in search of something especially cheap will often substitute an altogether unsuitable article at a lower price.

Care of the Garden.

It is only the beginning to have the garden well planted, says the American Farmer and Farm News. After this comes the care of it, and on this care depends the results to a very large degree. If the soil was in good condition when the planting was done, it is a comparatively small task to keep it so during the season, but it is necessary that it should be given constant attention to do this. The very best time to kill weeds is just before you see them, and this can only be done by constant cultivation. If the ground is gone over every week and lightly cultivated the seeds of weeds have just germinated, but have not yet pushed above the surface, will be effectually killed and trouble you no more, while if they are allowed to get any start they will frequently take root after being torn out and continue to grow almost without check. A weed seed that is just germinated is killed if mowed over so little, and this is the time when it should be attended to. Vegetables cannot be cultivated too much, and the garden that grows up to weeds so that the housewife must hunt among them for her supplies for the table, is not only a sorry sight but is not profitable. After every rain as soon as the surface water has disappeared and the top soil has got dried out so it will hoe up loose and friable, the ground should be gone over with a light hoe and the surface worked up finely. This makes a loose coat of soil on the top and prevents too rapid evaporation in a dry time, and keeps the subsoil from becoming baked and hard. If a garden is kept well cultivated it will take a long dry spell to materially affect it, and we should prefer a good hoeing in a dry season to a good watering by ordinary methods.

We find that the two hardest things for the beginner to learn are how to tell when the cream is just ripe enough to churn, and how to know when to stop working butter. It is important that the butter be worked enough, and it is still more important that it be not worked too much. The salt must be worked in evenly and thoroughly, and the butter milk worked out as much as possible, and yet working must be discontinued at just the right time or the grain is injured. If the salt is not evenly worked through the butter it will become streaked, caused by uneven coloring. This means several cents per pound off the price. If working is continued until the grain is injured the butter becomes a greasy mass that is neither pleasant to the eye nor grateful to the palate, and that means several cents off the price; so that in order to produce the best butter and obtain the highest price for it, it must be worked just so much and no more. One must learn by experience how to be able to determine when the butter is worked just right. He can not learn in any other way. If the butter does not break, showing a fracture like cast iron, when it is turned with a ladle, it has been worked too much. Working should be discontinued just before reaching that point. The best way to learn is to go and watch some good butter maker.

HILL'S

Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 6 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT out any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS.

During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS DRUGGISTS at \$1.00 per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us \$1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for HILL'S TABLETS and take no other.

Manufactured only by

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 & 55 Opera Block,
LIMA, OHIO.

PARTICULARS FREE.

RESponsible AGENTS WANTED
(In writing please mention this paper.)

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 and 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.

A FEW Testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of Hill's Tablets.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:
Dear Sir:—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would cure what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for \$1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, MATHÉW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45, PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of Liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four months before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly,
MRS. HELEN MORRISON, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part.
Address all Orders to
W. L. VOTEGAY.

FARM GARDEN

GEORGIA'S FAMOUS FARMER.

Hon. R. T. Nesbitt, Who is His State's Commissioner of Agriculture.

Among the leading agriculturists of the south who have made their influence felt in the development of the resources of that section Hon. R. T. Nesbitt, com-

missioner of agriculture of the state of Georgia, whose picture is here given, stands prominently. Commissioner Nesbitt was born in 1841, and therefore at the beginning of the war was just attaining manhood, notwithstanding which he espoused the cause of his state and the confederacy and before the magnitude of the conflict was realized had entered the struggle. When the war closed, though fitted by the superior educational advantages of his youth to choose any avocation, he selected the farm and has always adhered to his choice.

Soon after the war he was called upon to represent his district in the state senate, and while always recognized as an influential citizen and frequently occupying positions which looked to the educational and financial welfare of his county this was the only office of a political nature he ever held until elected to his present position. As a senator he was regarded as an able and conscientious representative, zealous in the interest of his section and the state. In 1890, at the earnest solicitation of his neighbors, he entered the race for the Democratic nomination for commissioner of agriculture, which he received, and was elected. Again in 1892 he was nominated and elected.

The commissioner is a thorough believer in the intensive system of farming and in the self sustaining farm, and both by speech and pen has done much to impress on the farmers of his state that progressive ideas must prevail if success is attained. In him church and school have a strong advocate, and both of a high character may be found near his home. He resides on his farm near Marietta, the beauty and high culture of which testify to his worth as a progressive, practical farmer.

Improve the Horses.

Mr. McClain, at a Kansas Farmers' institute, advocated breeding high class horses and having good teams on the farm. He said:

"It is impossible to estimate the difference between a good and a poor team on the farm. One means success, the other means failure. I am asked to say which breed of horses I consider the most promising to raise for sale. I suppose, of course, they mean for the farmers in this section engaged as they are in profitable farming. I would say that if one-half of the farmers here kept an account, and knew just what their horses cost them when grown and ready to work, they would find that they have cost them more than they could be sold for. I would say for most farmers to raise, if for sale, draft horses. My reasons are the following:

"1. Early maturity. Draft horses can be gotten on the market one year younger than a warm-blooded horse.

"2. They are easily broken. It takes less time to fit them for market. They do not require such perfect conditions as a driving horse.

"If by chance they have a slight blemish, they will pass muster, where such a blemish would unfit a driver for market.

"4. It don't require any more feed to raise a big draft horse than it does a smooth, warm-blooded horse.

"Now, to sum up, I would say: If you raise horses at all, raise good ones of some pure breed. I am anxious that our neighborhood should excel in everything. I am in favor of special farming. I think one-half of us ought to quit raising horses. Let those who don't, raise a higher grade of horses, and raise them better and worth much more money than those we are now raising. The mongrel, mixed-up breeds we have been raising must go. They ought to have gone twenty years ago. The little, splinter-skinned drivers—so-called warm-blood—are of no value. If you raise drivers, raise horses to hands high, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, that can draw two persons in a buggy six to eight miles per hour without oppressing them. Life is too short and business too pressing to go plodding along the road after a plug horse."

THE GREAT SANTA FE ROUTE.

Live stock express trains run daily over the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe from all points on their lines and from connecting lines in Texas and the Indian Territory, via Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and St. Louis and San Francisco Railways to the live stock markets of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, making the early morning markets in each city. Our stock pens are the most improved and furnished with all conveniences for the comfort and good condition of stock entrusted to our care. We are equipped with the most

Improved Stock and Stable Cars.

For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago within 12 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and can assure our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation company in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to

J. L. PENNINGTON,
General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth.

W. H. MASTERS, General Freight Agent, Galveston.

The Houston and Texas Central

Is the Railway of Texas, and stands at the head for time and equipment. Double first-class Wagner through sleepers between Galveston and St. Louis, via Houston, Dallas and Denison. Pullman sleepers between Dallas and San Antonio, via Hearne, between Houston and Austin. Double daily trains between South and North Texas, with elegant chair cars on day trains.

9 45AM	5 00PM	ve	.....	New Orleans	arr	10 55AM	7 05PM
7 30PM	7 00AM	ve	.....	Galveston	arr	9 30PM	9 35AM
11 30PM	9 00AM	ve	.....	Houston	arr	7 30PM	5 55AM
2 20AM	11 37AM	arr	.....	Brenham	ve	4 54PM	2 00AM
8 20AM	3 10PM	arr	.....	Austin	ve	1 25PM	8 00AM
2 15AM	9 45PM	arr	.....	Llano	ve	7 00AM	3 15PM
7 45AM	3 55PM	arr	.....	Waco	ve	12 35PM	8 40PM
7 07AM	4 40PM	arr	.....	Corsicana	ve	11 48AM	9 15PM
10 20AM	7 55PM	arr	.....	Fort Worth	ve	8 30AM	6 10PM
9 35AM	6 40PM	arr	.....	Dallas	ve	9 35AM	6 40PM
12 10PM	9 30PM	arr	.....	Sherman	ve	7 05AM	6 25PM
12 30PM	9 50PM	arr	.....	Denison	ve	6 45AM	3 00PM
6 40AM	4 40PM	arr	.....	Kansas City	ve	11 00AM	8 30PM
6 25PM	6 55AM	arr	.....	St. Louis	ve	9 00AM	6 00PM

R. R. ROBINS, Trav. Pass. Agt.
M. L. ROBINS, Gen. Pass. Agt.
C. D. LUSK, Ticket Agt., Fort Worth.

HILL'S Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 6 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT out any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS.

During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS DRUGGISTS at \$1.00 per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us \$1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for HILL'S TABLETS and take no other.

Manufactured only by

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 & 55 Opera Block,
LIMA, OHIO.

PARTICULARS FREE.

RESponsible AGENTS WANTED
(In writing please mention this paper.)


THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 and 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

FARM GARDEN

GEORGIA'S FAMOUS FARMER.

Hon. R. T. Nesbitt, Who is His State's Commissioner of Agriculture.

Among the leading agriculturists of the south who have made their influence felt in the development of the resources of that section Hon. R. T. Nesbitt, com-



R. T. NESBITT.

missioner of agriculture of the state of Georgia, whose picture is here given, stands prominently. Commissioner Nesbitt was born in 1841, and therefore at the beginning of the war was just attaining manhood, notwithstanding which he espoused the cause of his state and the confederacy and before the magnitude of the conflict was realized had entered the struggle. When the war closed, though fitted by the superior educational advantages of his youth to choose any avocation, he selected the farm and has always adhered to his choice.

Soon after the war he was called upon to represent his district in the state senate, and while always recognized as an influential citizen and frequently occupying positions which looked to the educational and financial welfare of his county this was the only office of a political nature he ever held until elected to his present position. As a senator he was regarded as an able and conscientious representative, zealous in the interest of his section and the state. In 1890, at the earnest solicitation of his neighbors, he entered the race for the Democratic nomination for commissioner of agriculture, which he received, and was elected. Again in 1892 he was nominated and elected.

The commissioner is a thorough believer in the intensive system of farming and in the self sustaining farm, and both by speech and pen has done much to impress on the farmers of his state that progressive ideas must prevail if success is attained. In him church and school have a strong advocate, and both of a high character may be found near his home. He resides on his farm near Marietta, the beauty and high culture of which testify to his worth as a progressive, practical farmer.

ECLIPSE WIND MILLS.

Over 50,000 in Actual Operation.

If You Want the Best, Buy the ECLIPSE.

We Manufacture the following sizes, viz:

10	Standard Eclipse Wood Wheel.
12	" " " "
14	" " " "
16	" " " "
18	" " " "
20	" " " "
22 1-2	" " " "
25	" " " "

We have just placed our new Fairbanks Galvanized Steel Mills and Painted and Galvanized Beaded Steel Towers on the market. After three years' experimenting, we have decided not to try and meet prices of the cheap mills, but make the best mill of this type. If no agents in your place, write us for particulars.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WEST'S CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM

THE BEST REMEDY

For Scab and Ticks on Sheep,

FOOT ROT, LICE ON CATTLE, SORES WOUNDS, GALLS, THRUSH, GREASED, CRACKED HEELS and ALL SIMILAR TROUBLES.

Write for Circulars.

WEST'S DISINFECTANT CO.

504 North Twelfth Street, ST. LOUIS.

The Great Santa Fe Route.

Live stock express trains run daily over the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe from all points on their lines and from connecting lines in Texas and the Indian Territory, via Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and St. Louis and San Francisco Railways to the live stock markets of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, making the early morning markets in each city. Our stock pens are the most improved and furnished with all conveniences for the comfort and good condition of stock entrusted to our care. We are equipped with the most

Improved Stock and Stable Cars.

For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago within 12 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and can assure our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation company in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to

J. L. PENNINGTON,
General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth.

W. H. MASTERS, General Freight Agent, Galveston.

The Houston and Texas Central

Is the Railway of Texas, and stands at the head for time and equipment. Double first-class Wagner through sleepers between Galveston and St. Louis, via Houston, Dallas and Denison. Pullman sleepers between Dallas and San Antonio, via Hearne, between Houston and Austin. Double daily trains between South and North Texas, with elegant chair cars on day trains.

9 45AM	5 00PM	ve	.....	New Orleans	arr	10 55AM	7 05PM
7 30PM	7 00AM	ve	.....	Galveston	arr	9 30PM	9 35AM
11 30PM	9 00AM	ve	.....	Houston	arr	7 30PM	5 55AM
2 20AM	11 37AM	arr	.....	Brenham	ve	4 54PM	2 00AM
8 20AM	3 10PM	arr	.....	Austin	ve	1 25PM	8 00AM
2 15AM	9 45PM	arr	.....	Llano	ve	7 00AM	3 15PM
7 45AM	3 55PM	arr	.....	Waco	ve	12 35PM	8 40PM
7 07AM	4 40PM	arr	.....	Corsicana	ve	11 48AM	9 15PM
10 20AM	7 55PM	arr	.....	Fort Worth	ve	8 30AM	6 10PM
9 35AM	6 40PM	arr	.....	Dallas	ve	9 35AM	6 40PM
12 10PM	9 30PM	arr	.....	Sherman	ve	7 05AM	6 25PM
12 30PM	9 50PM	arr	.....	Denison	ve	6 45AM	3 00PM
6 40AM	4 40PM	arr	.....	Kansas City	ve	11 00AM	8 30PM
6 25PM	6 55AM	arr	.....	St. Louis	ve	9 00AM	6 00PM

R. R. ROBINS, Trav. Pass. Agt.
M. L. ROBINS, Gen. Pass. Agt.
C. D. LUSK, Ticket Agt., Fort Worth.

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

THE FORT WORTH HOUSE

TEXAS PRINTING

STATIONERS
Blank Book Makers.

LEGAL BLANKS
-
COUNTY RECORDS.

AND
LITHOGRAPHING Co.

CORNER RUSK AND NINTH STREETS,

FORT WORTH, TEX.

HOUSEHOLD.

Many mothers entertain the erroneous opinion that girls do not meet with the temptations that a boy does and therefore do not require such close care and attention. Even though it is true that girls are not tempted by so great a variety of snares as boys, still, the temptations which assail them are just as serious and in many cases far more so, and unwavering watchfulness must be exercised over them. Many snares will be avoided by the children if they are cautioned in a kind but firm manner by parents. Frequently the fault lies in reliance on the important subjects by a false notion which prevails that parents do not want to tell their children of the evil that is in the world. Cautions may be given without detailing the evils and can therefore prove a benefit rather than harm.

A good home and a good wife are essential to the happiness of every man. There is nothing that so surely attaches children to parents, and home virtues, as a life-long homestead, the memories of which increase as increasing years roll by. No people are so eager for gain as the American. He will build a home for a life-time residence, and is ready to sell out the next week after it is finished, and so he goes, perpetually swinging around the circle of change. Thus he wears out half a lifetime in perpetual change, and often with morals wrecked, and conscience scared, without a home or friends, he settles down too late in life and dies among strangers. Get a home and keep it. A home is a home be it ever so homely.

Courtesy, like charity should begin at home. Of course one does not expect to find the same degree of ceremony practiced there as the formalities of mere acquaintanceship exact, but there certainly should not be less respect and deference paid to those who are near and dear to us, than to outsiders. The man who is a gentleman in his own home and among those who comprise his immediate household, can be trusted to do nothing unbecoming a gentleman when beyond the precincts of the home; but the man who is courteous itself when abroad, is oftentimes the veriest boor within the confines of his own dwelling place. Such a man may pride himself on being a gentleman; but he is deficient in the elementary instincts of the true type, and is consequently somewhat akin to a counterfeit that has obtained more or less circulation among the uninitiated, but is nevertheless a spurious coin, the worthlessness of which will be discovered sooner or later.

Underfeeding and Overeating.

It may seem hard for the man who in youth has known the pinch of poverty, who remembers how the cut of mutton with a supply of potatoes and greens, scarcely sufficed for a vigorous appetite, should find that in the prosperity of later life an eight-course dinner of delicacies fails to tempt him, and that, nevertheless, his physician warns him that the attack of gout from which he is suffering means that he is eating too much, and that his diet must be lowered. Is life, then, never to give satisfaction? Must youth know hunger and old age satiety? Must the poor muscleworker never have enough food to give energy to his frame, and must the rich idler have so much to eat that disease is the consequence?

To find the happy mean, to live according to sweet reasonableness and knowledge, is the aim of the teachings of science, and if to these are added the principles of Christian communism, the wealth of later life will not lead to self-indulgence, but to the mitigation of the sufferings of those who want the means of life. One of many splendid examples is that of a gentleman, now in possession of a very large income, who, in his youth, lived on a salary of 10s a week. He early made up his mind that to eat little and drink less would be his rule in life. To this resolution he has adhered,

though fortune has come to him. Nearly an octogenarian, he is still a man of untiring vigor of body and mind. Simple in life, he dispenses his great fortune as a custodian for his master, while living amid the refinement and cultured surroundings of an English gentleman.

Sir George Humphrey has investigated the life-histories of centenarians in England with the view of ascertaining the causes and circumstances of longevity. As one reads of the habits and life of these men and women who attained to the age of 100 years and more, one is struck by the fact that they were almost invariably lean people, of spare habit, and of great moderation in eating and drinking. Of thirty-seven, three took no animal food, four took very little, twenty a little, ten a moderate amount, and only one acknowledged taking much meat. With regard to alcohol, the returns are much the same, and abstemiousness is found to be the rule of life of these centenarians.—[The London Hospital.

Hints for the Housewife.

If you would save your white linen tablecloth from wear, have an under cover for the table of heavy cotton flannel or felt. It makes even an ordinary cloth seem much firmer and better with this good foundation. If a filter is not obtainable, use a little alum to purify foul water. It is said an ounce will purify a hoghead of impure water. An excellent cleansing fluid for both silk and woolen fabrics is made from two parts of alcohol and one part of ammonia. Apply with a woolen cloth. This is especially good for cleaning gentlemen's coat collars, also spots on carpets, etc. Starch black calicoes with starch made with weak coffee and they will come out clear as new. Wash grained woodwork in cold tea and it will look as fresh as if just varnished. The pile of velvet may be raised by holding the wrong side over a bowl of boiling water and gently brushing the velvet meanwhile. Always keep a broom hung when it is not in use, or it will become almost worthless and one-sided. To relieve burns and scalds, at once, apply carbonate of soda. Moisten the surface enough to retain it and will soon give relief. Add a pound of sand to two pounds of brown soap and you will have a good scouring soap. Heat them together and mould. The stains that sometimes are allowed to come on teacups and saucers can be removed by scouring with coarse salt—also with wood ashes. Kitchen tables may be kept very white if scoured with ashes and soap. To wash faded calicoes and cambrics, boil 8 or 10 pared potatoes in 6 quarts of water, mash and strain through a hair sieve. Wash the garments in this water without soap; the potato will not only cleanse but stiffen them. Ox-gall soap is excellent for washing flannels and colored goods. To remove tar from the hands rub them with fresh orange or lemon peel and dry at once. The volatile oils dissolve the tar and it can then be rubbed off.

Crop Bound Fowls.

Fowls are often troubled with a watery craw, though this is not so usual as the ailment known as crop bound, where the crop hardens and swells from the indigestion of the dry food the bird eats. It is the same trouble, only in the one case the contents of the crop are watery and in the other hard and dry. Stoddard's remedy is to place the affected fowl on very low diet, keep drink away from him for a day and physic him with a teaspoonful of castor oil and powdered hubarb. He does not consider this a fatal disease at all if properly and sensibly treated.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Fertilizers at the South.

The North Carolina station has been making some exhaustive experiments to show the value of cow pea vine manuring for wheat culture. An exhibit of the results will be found at the World's fair. Briefly stated, the experiments show that without any green manuring or fertilizers the land produced about 11 bushels of wheat per acre. With a crop of pea vines plowed in the field the yield was increased over 94 bushels. With 300 pounds of kainit added to the pea vines the yield was increased 164 bushels over the soil alone, while 300 pounds of acid phosphate gave a slightly larger gain. Combinations of acid phosphate, cottonseed meal and kainit and cottonseed meal alone with the cow peas also gave good gains.

The kainit was the only product that was brought from a long distance. In this connection The Rural New Yorker calls attention to the great natural advantages in the way of fertilizers possessed by the cotton growing states from Virginia to Mississippi. With phosphate rock near by for supplies of phosphoric acid, and cottonseed meal and hull ashes supplying nitrogen and potash, and green crops of cow pea vines to supply humus and nitrogen, no section of America can be said to be better supplied with the means of making a cheap fertilizer.

In the Vineyard.

At the Mississippi experiment station the horizontal trellis is preferred. The reasons given for this preference are that it makes pruning simple and easy; that it keeps the lower part of the vine free from sprouts and branches, which would interfere with cultivation; that it affords greater protection to the growing and ripening fruit; that it holds the fruit where it can be easily reached in spraying, and that it gives partial immunity from the attacks of fungous diseases.

Bordeaux mixture and eau celeste have been thoroughly applied during four years, but have not prevented the development of anthracnose and ripe rot. Covering the clusters with paper bags has effectively preserved the fruit from fungous attacks. The tests of varieties have proceeded far enough to show that grapes may be successfully grown in the state, even on rather low ground. The European varieties start too early and are subject to mildew. Varieties well adapted for general cultivation in the coast region are Ives, Champion, Delaware, Niagara and Concord. For cultivation farther north we recommend Moore Early, Delaware, Brilliant, Niagara, Eaton, Triumph, Rommel and Herbenmont.

American Hay Abroad.

A comparatively new business is that of exporting a good grade of American hay, which a rise in the English market has led to. The English crop has been almost an entire failure. The crop in France has been bad and that of Germany less than the average. The failure has been caused by drought. An extensive shipment of American hay was recently made to France. It is reported that hay which sells in New York at from \$15 to \$20 per ton is sold at \$30 to \$35 per ton in the English market.

Something New Every Week for the Ladies.

New fresh goods received every week during the summer season at Miss Dora Bronson's Bazaar, 210 Main street, city. Also hair dressing in connection and hair goods always on hand. Prompt attention given to all orders.

CAUTION—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe RAILWAY

The Popular Direct Route

BETWEEN
Fort Worth and all Points in Texas, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas, Colorado, California and all points in the West.

North, East and West

Elegant Pullman Palace Buffet Drawing Room Sleeping Cars are run through every day in the year to Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis, connecting at these points with fast limited trains for the East.

Through Tickets

(TO ALL POINTS IN THE

United States, Canada, and Mexico.

For any desired information, Tickets, Folding Maps, etc., call on or address:

- W. A. TULEY, T. P. A., Dallas.
- C. D. LUSK, T. A., Union Depot.
- W. S. KEENAN, G. P. and T. A., Galveston.
- W. M. DOHERTY, Passenger and Ticket Agt., 408 Main St.



L. ZABEL, AGENT.

Successor to J. B. Askew, and of the old reliable firm of R. F. Tackabery, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, BLANKETS, Etc. 103 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas. Send for catalogue and prices.

FAT PEOPLE

To reduce your weight SURELY use Willard's Obesity Pills and lose 15 pounds a month. No injury to the health. No interference with business or pleasure. NO STARVING. They build up and improve the general health, beautify the complexion and leave NO WRINKLES. Lucy Anderson, 84 Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass., writes: Three bottles of your Obesity Pills reduced my weight from 225 pounds to 190 and I never felt better in all my life. I am much pleased with the result, and shall do all I can to help you. Our patrons include Physicians, Bankers, Lawyers and leaders of society. Our goods are not sold in drug stores; all orders are supplied direct from our office. Price per package \$2.00 or three packages for \$5.00 by mail prepaid. Particulars (sealed) 4 cts. ALL WORKS RESPONDED CONFIDENTIAL.

WILLARD REMEDY CO., Boston, Mass.

Santa Fe Route

GULF COLORADO & SANTA FE.

LOW RATES TO CHICAGO

On July 31st and August 7th, the G. C. & S. F. R'y will sell round trip tickets from any point on its line in Texas to Chicago and return at the low rate of one first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets will be limited good to return leaving Chicago on the eleventh day from date of sale. This will give passengers ten days in Chicago.

In addition to this the Santa Fe will have on sale daily round trip tickets to Chicago based on rate of one and one-third fares, limited for return up to November 15th. Sleeping car accommodations will be afforded passengers purchasing the special excursion tickets up to Kansas City or St. Louis.

The Santa Fe offers its patrons choice of routes, either via St. Louis or Kansas City. The famous COLUMBIA LIMITED, a complete vestibuled train of Pullman Palace Sleepers, free reclining chair-cars, coaches, baggage and express cars runs solid from Galveston through to St. Louis via Dallas, Paris and the Frisco Line, connecting in Union Depot at St. Louis with all lines to Chicago. "No. 2," long and favorably known as the Santa Fe Express, runs daily from Galveston to Chicago via Fort Worth, Pirell and the A. T. & S. F., carrying free reclining chair-cars and Pullman Palace Sleepers to Chicago. This train reaches Chicago early second morning, giving passengers ample time to get settled at their hotel and spend the afternoon at the Fair.

Meals are served in the elegant dining-cars run on the Santa Fe main line trains. Write to any Santa Fe Agent for copy of the Santa Fe Columbian folder which gives full description of World's Fair Buildings and map of Chicago. These folders will be mailed free on application. Information regarding routes, timetables, etc., will also be furnished by Santa Fe Agents, or

W. S. KEENAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Galveston, Texas.

Sure Death to "Horn Flies."

LYON'S LIQUID O. I. C. OINTMENT.

1,000,000 CANS SOLD IN TEXAS. NEVER FAILS. TRY IT! 50,000 Stockmen & Farmers USED BY LYON'S Sheep and Cattle OINTMENT.

DEATH TO SCREW WORM. CURE FOR FOOT ROT. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

Burlington Route SOLID Through Trains

FROM Kansas City

TO Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis

With Dining Cars, Vestibuled Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars, Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free).

Through sleeping cars from Texas points via Fort Worth and Hannibal to Chicago via M., K. & T., R'y and C., B. & Q., R'y. Sleeping cars from Taylor, Tex., to St. Louis via Dallas, Fort Worth, Sedalia and Hannibal. Only one change of cars the Atlantic coast and Eastern points.

Two daily trains between St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis via Hannibal. D. O. IVES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo. H. C. ORR, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE OFFERS THE Lowest of Rates

With Direct Lines Fast Time Elegant Pullman Service-Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free) TO

ST. LOUIS

CHICAGO AND THE

WORLD'S FAIR

ASK Your nearest Agent for particulars and see that your ticket reads via the "Iron Mountain Route"

H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS.

Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY COMPANY

AND Union Pacific System.

The only line passing through the Great Panhandle Country of Texas,

The greatest wheat growing country in the world.

Cheap homes for all. Also the only direct route to Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana

Colorado, Wyoming and all Pacific Coast Points.

We take you direct to the health resorts of Colorado. Send for copy of our Summerlands. For full information address,

D. S. KEELER, G. P. A. Ft. W. & D. C. R'y, Fort Worth, Tex. E. L. LOMAX, G. P. A. U. P. R'y, Omaha, Neb.

C. F. MORSE, President. T. R. JONES, General Manager.

PUEBLO UNION STOCK YARDS, PUEBLO, COLORADO.

These modern built and thoroughly equipped yards are prepared to handle the live stock traffic in a satisfactory manner. Try them.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis. THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards

Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis. Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

C. G. KNOX, Vice President. CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

Are the most complete and commodious in the West and second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further East. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4000 sheep.

Table with 5 columns: Cattle and Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules, Cars. Rows include Official Receipts for 1892, Slaughtered in Kansas City, Sold to Feeders, Sold to Shippers, Total Sold in Kansas City.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. H. P. CHILD, Ass't General Manager. E. RUST, Superintendent.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

(CONSTRUCTED IN 1865.) THE LARGEST LIVE STOCK MARKET IN THE WORLD.

Total receipts of live stock for 1892: 3,571,155 cattle; 1,071,677 calves; 7,714,435 hogs; 2,145,079 sheep; 86,088 horses; 309,901 cars. Capacity for Live Stock: 50,000 cattle; 200,000 hogs; 30,000 sheep; 4000 horses.

JOHN P. McSHANE, President. W. A. PAXTON, Vice-President. J. C. SHARP, Sec. and Treas.

UNION STOCK YARDS CO., (LIMITED.) SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

PRESENT CAPACITY OF YARDS: 10,000 Cattle, 20,000 Hogs, 6,000 Sheep, 500 Horses.

The receipts at these yards at present are almost all the heavier class of cattle and our packers are

BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.

Shippers of medium and light weight cattle secure better prices at this market than any other, owing to the scarcity of this class, and by the market ruling on better cattle.

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE. Market information furnished upon application. W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

Bogus! Bogus white lead would have no sale did it not afford makers a larger profit than Strictly Pure White Lead.

The wise man is never persuaded to buy paint that is said to be "just as good" or "better" than

Strictly Pure White Lead.

The market is flooded with spurious white leads. The following analyses, made by eminent chemists, of two of these misleading brands show the exact proportion of genuine white lead they contain:

Table comparing 'Standard Lead Co.' and 'Pacific Warranted Pure (A) White Lead.' Columns include Materials, Proportions, and Analyzed by.

You can avoid bogus lead by purchasing any of the following brands. They are manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and are the standards: "Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier"

NATIONAL LEAD CO., 1 Broadway, New York.

BUY PIANOS AND ORGANS COLLINS & ARMSTRONG COMPANY, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

IF YOU WANT To buy an instrument, either on the installment plan or for cash, write to us for prices and terms. IF YOU WANT To exchange your OLD PIANO or ORGAN in part pay towards a new one, buy of us, or You Can Select From our line of 24 different makes an instrument fully warranted that cannot fail to satisfy you.

SAN ANTONIO.

Branch office Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, at residence, No. 1002, corner Main Avenue and Macon street, under management of FORD DIX.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS July 26, 1893. S. A. Hieok, one of Atascosa county's prominent stockmen, was in town Thursday accompanied by Mr. Hall, of Pleasanton. They report it awful dry in their country, but say there is lots of grass and stock are doing well.

W. P. Mathews, manager of J. D. Houston's Pecos county ranch, and who is also interested in the ranch, was in the city Friday from Fort Stockton, where he has headquarters, and reports dry weather in his section of the universe.

W. H. Jennings, the well known cowman of Pearsall, was in town Friday—came in Thursday night and says it is just terrible dry down there, which is the report from all sections, though there are rumors of very good rains having fallen at San Angelo, Boerne, Rockdale and Georgetown.

Homer Eads, the popular, because genial and accommodating, livestock and commercial agent of the Iron Mountain, made a flying trip to Rockdale last Thursday on business connected with his road. Says things are very quiet up there, but they had a splendid rain while he was there. It was not general, however, as after leaving on his way home after coming fifteen miles he noticed that it was as dry as a bone.

Passengers who got on the train at Round Rock report a good rain at Georgetown.

Friday night I took the east bound Southern Pacific train—destined for Richmond, Fort Bend county, where I arrived at day break and put up at the best house in town, the Brick Hotel, of which W. M. Darst is proprietor, as well as being a well to do cowman.

The Ryan Farm and Pasture company, with J. H. P. Davis of Richmond, as manager, sold and delivered to Lindsay & Watson of Belton, last Thursday, four cars of calves at \$5.00 per head. They were shipped to market same day from Rosenberg junction.

Mr. Davis says his country is in good condition generally and the horn fly has almost entirely left them but the regular horse fly has been quite bad for the last two or three weeks and bunches cattle considerably.

K. H. Darst, a well fixed cowman of Fort Bend county, got in Friday night from off the prairie, where he has been for quite a while shaping up stock. He says cattle are doing very well now though the calf crop is a little late and will be twenty-five per cent short of what it was last year, when it was the largest known. Says also that there has been a greater demand for calves this year than usual, and this fact goes to demonstrate there will be a shortage in cattle felt in the near future.

Tom McGee, another of Richmond's big stockmen, says his cattle also are doing well now, though the horn fly made it exceedingly lively for "the boys" and their cattle for awhile.

The many friends of C. S. Farmer will regret to learn that he is at present suffering from results of a severe attack of neuralgia in the head which resulted in partial deafness. Mr. Farmer is under the treatment of a specialist and hopes are entertained for his speedy recovery.

A slight shower of rain fell in Richmond last Saturday. It was not heavy or long enough to do much if any good, but it layed the dust and cooled the atmosphere for awhile for which all were thankful.

F. I. Boethe, a prominent stockman and farmer, got into Richmond late Saturday evening from his place near town where he is putting up a gin for this season's crop. Says he has the gin house finished and will soon have the machinery in place. Mr. Boethe says there was a very good rain fell at his place Friday and cotton picking will commence next week or the week after, sure.

S. J. Winston was out at work all day with cattle and I did not get to see him. He shipped one car of calves from Rosenberg Junction. To what market, however, could not be learned positively, but rumor said to Galveston.

John M. Moore, one of the most successful cattlemen of that country, says he would like to see the names of the shippers, as well as the weights and prices, published in the JOURNAL. The Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City papers have them and why not our home paper? He further says he thinks it absurd for any man to object to having the details appear. He usually sells at home stock for the Territory, and he is willing at any time to give particulars. Mr. Moore is only one of a great many cowmen who have talked to me in exactly the same strain since the appearance in the JOURNAL of the editorial asking the wishes of the readers.

From Richmond I made a slight jump to Eagle Lake, of which I have heard so much, but seen so little. The topic of conversation among the inhabitants was the approaching dedication festivities of the grand pavilion recently built by Capt. W. M. Donovan one hundred feet out in the lake. There will be a great barbecue, horse races, dancing and other sports that will make the occasion highly enjoyable. The "pow-wow" will commence on Thursday the 26th and continue for three days. Among other things provided for the enjoyment of visitors are numerous row and sail boats for those who incline towards boating, for which the beautiful lake is so well adapted. Its dimensions are approximately one and a half miles wide by three miles long. It is the intention to make this place a pleasure resort equaled by few, if any, in the state. The fine pavilion can be used for dancing, by camping parties and others, who become tired of town life, may come out and pitch their tents in the lovely groves of large live oak trees which border the lake and enjoy themselves to their heart's content, bathing, fishing and hunting. Capt. Donovan informs

me that before many moons there will be a small steamer to fly up and down the waters of the lake with "picnicers" on board, and arrangements are being made with the railroad to run a switch to the pavilion, which is about one and a half miles from town, so that passengers can be dumped right there. When these are completed special inducements will be offered picnicing parties from San Antonio, Houston and Galveston.

Morgan Flowers, of Eagle Lake, says cattle are not doing as well as they should as the horn fly made it very interesting for them at first, and now water is getting scarce; not so scarce, however, as inconvenient, as stock in some instances have to travel far for it. When told to take a swing around the circle and he would not complain, he said he was satisfied there were other sections worse off than his, still it was man's nature to kick at something.

Q. F. Walker received account of sales from Greer, Mills & Co., at St. Louis on Monday of one car of calves thirty to sixty days old that brought him \$4.70 per head and he says he is content.

A short jump to Columbus was made Monday night and a pleasant stay of a couple of hours enabled me to make the acquaintance of the following prominent stockmen there: J. L. Townsend, M. H. Townsend, E. J. Standmeyer and C. P. Hahn. Mr. Standmeyer was a little discouraged on account of the short crops and could not help but show it, though he tried not to. He says the crop was short and the cotton is likewise, and if rain does not come very soon it will be almost a failure.

Messrs. Hahn whose ranch is on the "Macaroni" road near El Campo, say they have an abundance of grass and water and stock is doing fine, though they like Mr. Standmeyer, are disappointed in crops.

John R. Brown, one of Kerr county's well-fixed stockmen, who has been in Gonzales on business connected with district court in session, returned to-day via the Southern Pacific and passed right on through to Kerrville, and he says his sheep are doing just splendidly and his cattle as well as anybody's.

Look up the new advertisement which D. S. Hughes, of Eagle Lake, has in this issue of the JOURNAL. It is something out of the ordinary, but you must look it up to see what it is.

A Prominent Lady Arrested Much attention at a Washington ball by her remarkable appearance of health. The glow of health and the charm of beauty need not depart from so many women, when a certain remedy exists in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for their functional and organic diseases. It properly cures nausea, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness. strength is renewed, energy returns, and beauty again blooms. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. All druggists have it.

Rains since June 20 have not improved the crop as much as had been expected. The dry weather came at the time much of the wheat in Minnesota and Dakota was tilling so that the stools have but few stems, many of them having but a single one to produce a head. The result is the grain averages thin on the ground, with the vacancy in most instances occupied by weeds. In many places the heads are forming of high length. On the dry ridges and in the low grounds heads are generally short, due to a crust forming on the surface of the lowlands that gave the roots little opportunity to obtain sustenance to deserve the proper vitality of the crop. The long dry spell left the ridges without sufficient moisture and what little grain was left was too feeble to recuperate after the rains came. Fertile and well cultivated fields are less complained of and promise a moderate yield. In portions of all three states are lands that would yield more than three bushels per acre. The larger part of all three states, however, will probably range from five to fifteen bushels to the acre with ordinary weather from now until harvest.—Minneapolis Market Record.

Silver City, (N. M.) Enterprise: The downpour for the past week has been unprecedented in the history of Grant county, and stockmen are wearing a broad grin in consequence. They are willing to take chances of booming, and they say that if old J. Pluvius keeps up his lick for another week, the stock interests will boom as of yore. Our wish is that she may boom with a big B.

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. The Direct Route to and from CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, LINCOLN, WATERLOO, SIOUX FALLS, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA, DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, and PUEBLO. Free Reclining Chair Cars to and from CHICAGO, CALDWELL, HUTCHINSON and DODGE CITY, and Palace Sleeping Cars between CHICAGO, WICHITA and HUTCHINSON.

SOLID VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS of Through Coaches, Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Dining Cars daily between CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS with THROUGH RECLINING CHAIR CARS FREE, to and from these points and Kansas City. Through Chair Car and Sleeper between St. Louis, Springfield and Sioux Falls via Rock Island. The Favorite Line to Waterbury, Sioux Falls, the summer resorts and from St. Louis, Fort Union, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Direct Line to and from St. Paul, Madison, Gladwin, Fort Totten, Bemistown, and Seattle Grandrapids of Colorado.

Via The Albert Lea Route. Fast Express Trains daily between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul with THROUGH RECLINING CHAIR CARS FREE, to and from these points and Kansas City. Through Chair Car and Sleeper between St. Louis, Springfield and Sioux Falls via Rock Island. The Favorite Line to Waterbury, Sioux Falls, the summer resorts and from St. Louis, Fort Union, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Direct Line to and from St. Paul, Madison, Gladwin, Fort Totten, Bemistown, and Seattle Grandrapids of Colorado.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or General Information apply to the Chicago Ticket Office, or address E. ST. JOHN, JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Tar. & Pass. Agt., CHICAGO, ILL.

Two Valuable Stock Farms for Sale MENARD COUNTY.

1,600 ACRES in each. Both well improved and having all necessary labor-saving tools and farm machinery, with teams, etc., for working 135 acres, now in cultivation. Splendid grass, seven miles running streams and water power to raise enough water to irrigate 500 acres rich valley land. Irrigated lands sell here at \$50 to \$75 per acre. Pastures have never been overstocked. Might take cattle or sheep in trade or part payment. We have also for sale 500 acres, 3 to 6 years old—a choice lot of feeders. For terms, etc., apply to NORTH & CO., Fort McKavett, Texas.

BLOODHOUNDS.

Thoroughbred English bloodhounds for sale, trained for running a man, also trained for running bear, cat, wolves, deer, etc. Also young untrained dogs constantly on hand. They have no equal for sheriff's use. Each dog guaranteed. Address: L. S. HUGHES, Eagle Lake, Tex.

WANTED. To exchange Fort Worth business income-bearing property for good ranch property. Address: A. T. BYERS, Board of Trade Building.

THE COMING FENCE will be made of galvanized wire, if you like it now. Send for large illustrated Catalogue. Address: KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE Co., No. 15 Locust street, Tremont, Trazewell County, Ill.

O. B. LOVE, DENTIST, 511 1/2 E. Houston Street, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. DR. R. M. HUNTER, DR. S. S. THOMPSON, DRS. HUNTER & THOMPSON, DENTISTS, 203 West Side Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.

DR. ROBERT E. MOSS, Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose. Office, 203 Alamo Plaza, up stairs, San Antonio, Texas.

ADOLPH DREISS, ALAMO DRUG STORE, SAN ANTONIO, TEX. Mail and express orders a specialty. Write for bottle of Dead Shot Screw Worm Liniment.

N. and M. Installment Co. DEALERS IN General House Furnishings, Nos. 224, 226 and 240 E. Houston St. SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

DRS. HARWELL & HEERING, SPECIALISTS In the treatment of ECZEMA, CANCER & TETTER, and all malignant sores and skin diseases. Rooms 2 and 4, up stairs, opposite Southern Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Write for testimonials of cures.

GALLAWAY'S GALLERY—Cabinet size Photographs \$3 per dozen. You can not get better work in the city. 513 E. Houston street, San Antonio, Tex.

F. F. COLLINS M'FG Co., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., HANDLE WIND MILLS, Towers, Pumps, Pipes, Cylinders, Etc. MAKE Horse Powers, Pump Jacks, Tanks, Troughs, Well Drilling, Macines, Etc., AT STARVATION PRICES.

Write for circular of the celebrated galvanized steel Star Windmill and Towers, the best on earth.

FOR RENT. A first-class stocked ranch, 10,000 acres. Ten enclosures. Water in each. Finest Grass and winter protection. 120 miles from Fort Worth, 5 miles from town and railroad. Stocked with pure bred and grade Hereford cattle, 16 full blood bulls. Coach and draft horses and sheep. Security required. Address, "Ranch," Journal office.

The London Mark Lane Express says: The government report on the crop yield in India is a severe blow to the trade, a surplus of seven million quarters for export being revealed. The figures do not seem to be questioned. Where the area is over 20,000,000 acres, a single bushel to the acre differences in the yield means a startling addition to the export surplus. This year, instead of a ten bushel yield to the acre, twelve bushels appear to have been secured, and the "bumper crop," as it is called, is itself so exceedingly moderate that there is great difficulty in disbelieving the reports. In fact, we may at once say plainly, that they are in a probability quite accurate, and that the overall year 1893-4 will have to deal with quite four million quarters of Indian wheat over and above what 1892-3 is dealing with. The new crop shipments up to the end of June were quite small by comparison with previous years.

FOR SALE. I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duro-Jersey red swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. For prices write to P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Texas.

G. B. BOTHWELL, BRECKENRIDGE, MISSOURI, Has 700 large, heavy-shearing Merino Rams for sale.

THE VALLEY FARM. Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Swine, Bronze Turkeys, Game Chickens. STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES. TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors, TERRELL, TEXAS.

PARK HILL STOCK FARM Offers choice breeding animals from their fine herd of Poland China Hogs and China Geese. Choice stock at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Address S. F. LANGSFORD, Manager, Waxahatchie, Texas.

CEDAR HILL JERSEY FARM. Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Silver Wyandot Chickens; all thoroughbreds. M. LOTHROP, Owner, Marshall, Texas.

NECHES POLTRY FARM AND KENNELS. Largest Poltry Farm in the South-west. Registered Gollie and Scotch Terrier Dogs. My Poltry won 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. Send Two cent stamp for catalogue. J. C. MCREYNOLDS, NECHES, TEXAS, P. O. Box 25.

Hereford Park Stock Farm. RHOME, WISE COUNTY, TEXAS. SHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders and Importers of pure-bred Hereford cattle.

MATADOR LAND & CATTLE CO. (LIMITED.) Ranch Brand. Additional brands: MARK on side; FANT on side; LL on side and L on hip. MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager, Trinidad, Colo. A. G. LIGHTWORTH, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Texas.

PLANT HOGS. Write your wants to J. P. RICE, Breeder and shipper of Registered Poland China Hogs. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

REGISTERED AND GRADED HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS For sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex. Have a lot constantly for sale of high-grade and registered bulls and heifers, all ages. Also BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale, and nothing but imported stock, all from prize winners.

FEEDERS FOR SALE. 1200 three and four, Tarrant county, at \$17; 300 four and five, Parker county, at \$20; 300 three, Comanche county, \$17; 500 four, Comanche county, \$20; 450 three, Brown county, \$15; 200 four, Brown county, \$18; 500 two, McCulloch county, \$12; 500 three, McCulloch county, \$16; 500 four, Tom Green county, \$10; 500 three, Tom Green county, \$12; 500 four, Tom Green county, \$10; 500 three, four and five, Tom Green county, call at office for price; 600 three, Mitchell county, \$15; 600 four and five, Mitchell county, \$23; 500 2500 three and four, Mitchell county, \$20; 200 three, Knox county, \$18; 200 four, Knox county, \$20; 200 three, King county, \$20. Have listed in addition to the above a good lot of one and two-year-old steers and a few good herds of stock cattle. R. N. GEAHAN, Fort Worth, Tex.

REGISTERED PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULLS. Bred and raised in Childress County, Texas For terms, apply to U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRESS, TEX.

M. R. KENNEDY, TAYLOR, TEX. Breeder of pure bred and high grade Hereford. Careful of two and three-year-olds, out of half Hereford and half short horn cows by registered Hereford bull, now on hand and for sale.

IMPROVED FARMS. In the Wichita county in Baylor county, 15 miles east of Seymour, 5 miles south of Bellah station on the Wichita Valley railroad, 35 miles west of Wichita Falls. Two 60-acre tracts, adjoining, each partly fenced and cultivated. One has 150 acres growing wheat, one has 150 acres being put in oats and corn in spring of 1893. CROPS GO WITH LAND. For the price of \$8 and \$7 per acre for the land one-third to one-half cash, balance on time. M. SMITH, Land Title Block, opp. Mansion Hotel, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY. (LIMITED.) Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens, Co. Texas. FRED HOBSBROUGH, Manager.

Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight pure mark and brand. Horses branded triangle on left hip.